The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 59 Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers [illegible] Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BAKER.—At Cuttack, on the 8th October, the wife of E. B. Baker, Esq., of a son.

LITTLE.—At Serampore, on the 18th October, Mrs. Robt. Little, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BLACK—WAYLEN.—At St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, on the 5th October, by the Revd. J. Richards, M. A., Brian Black, Esq., C. E., D. P. W., to Mary, second daughter of the late Alfred Waylen, Esq., of Swan River, Western Australia.

DEATH.

ECKFORD.—At Allahabad, on the 27th Sept., Wroughton Moncrieff Eckford, youngest son of the late Major J. A. Eckford, Bombay Army, aged 29 years and 8 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

RIDGEWAY—SCOTT.—At Subathoo, on the 6th October, by the Revd. J. Sharp, Chaplain, Matilda Sophia, third daughter of the late Henry Talbot Ridgeway, M. D., of Ballydermott House, King's County, Ireland, to John Alexander Scott, Assistant-Surgeon, H. M.'s 91st Regt.

DEATHS.

TERRY.—At the residence of Mr. E. C. Roberts, on the 12th instant, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. George Terry, of the Sudder Dewanny Office.

CAMPBELL.—At Mussoorie, on the 13th October, Archibald Neil Campbell, Colonel, Commanding the 48th Regiment.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 750 tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abass, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 900 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain CAMERON, will be despatched on 1st November, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

[illegible] Bombay Coast and River [illegible] (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart, on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep. Apollo Bunder	10 20 30	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8 18 28	...	5
Rutnagherry	11 21 1	10	...	Beypore	9 19 29	9	...
Vingorla	11 21 1	...	8	Calicut	9 19 29	...	6
Goa	12 22 2	8	...	Tellicherry	10 20 30	8	...
Carwar	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	Cannanore	10 20 30	...	6
Coompta	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	Mangalore	11 21 1	...	4
Mangalore	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	Coompta	12 22 2	10	...
Cannanore	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	Carwar	12 22 2	...	5
Tellicherry	14 24 4	11	...	Goa	13 23 3	12	...
Calicut	[illegible]	...	2	Vingorla	13 23 3	...	7
Beypore	[illegible]	...	6	Rutnagherry	14 24 4	10	...
Cochin Arr.	[illegible]	...	8	Apollo Bunder Bombay Arr.	14 24 4	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY [illegible].

THE Company [illegible] also despatch a Steamer [illegible] and from Bhownuggur ONCE [illegible], calling at the intermediate P[illegible] Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as fo[illegible]

	Week days.	A. M.	P. M.		Week days.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo	Saturday.	...	[illegible]	Gogo	...	...	5
[illegible]		...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 26th October 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under Contract to Government to sail on the 1st November with Troops.

THE splendid new London Clipper-built Ship TIVERTON, JAMES SMITH, Commander, 1,175 Tons, classed A 1, 12 years at Lloyds, and A 1, 20 years at Liverpool. For Freight apply to

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship *Tiverton.*

Bombay, 5th October 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

To sail by the end of this Month.

THE fast sailing French Ship RADJPOOL, Captain LEBOURDELLES, 298 Tons. For freight and passage apply to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.,
Agents.

12, Apollo Street, Bombay, 21st October 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Hartfell*, HOUSTON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HOUSTON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

WANTED A CHARTER OR FREIGHT TO CALCUTTA FOR THE SHIP "GOOD SUCCESS." Apply to Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY SONS & Co.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A PORTUGUESE LEDGER CLERK. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

24th October 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply by letter to "M. M.," care of this Paper.

NOTICE.—INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The undersigned has this day taken charge of this Company's business in the Bombay Presidency, and respectfully requests that all communications connected therewith may be addressed to him.

SAMUEL BATES, Manager.

Head Office No. 1, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, at No. 10, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marble Tables, with Thurston's Patent Cushions in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION, (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that no Deposits on account of the Allotment of Shares of this Bank will be received by the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), after the 27th inst. The Memorandum and Articles of Association will lie for signature at the Office of Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, up to the 28th idem only.

A. McEWEN,
Chairman of the Committee of Directors in Bombay.

Apollo Street, No. 6, 24th October 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to call the attention of Visitors to Matheran that he will open the above Hotel on the 10th October next, when he will be prepared to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen (or their families) and supply them with first-class articles of every description at a moderate price.

J. S. M. DE SOUZA, Proprietor.

OVERALL SON AND CO., EXPORT FISH AND PRESERVED PROVISION MERCHANTS, 102, LOWER THAMES STREET, LONDON.—Every description of Cured and Preserved Fish and Provisions for the Indian and Colonial markets. Price lists forwarded (on application) to any part of the world.

PROST KOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—Are now prepared to execute orders for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.

London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Italian Opera will be held at the Grant Road Theatre on WEDNESDAY next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and arranging as to the best method of distributing the Reserved Seats among the Subscribers.

24th October 1864. AUGUSTO CAGLI.

[illegible] EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary [illegible] Member of the Academy of [illegible] at [illegible]rence, Rome, &c. &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. USIGLIO, care of Mr. BORSINI, 38, Medow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay.

Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatoire of Paris, of the great professors Herold, Auber, and Halévy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Carlo Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

MR. CAGLI requests Subscribers to the Italian Opera Company to pay their Subscription of Rs. 300, to Messrs. HERBERT & Co., Fort, who are authorized to deliver Tickets in exchange before 1st November next; when the list will be closed.

Subscribers who have already paid will have their Tickets forwarded by Post.

It has been found impracticable to allot particular Seats to Season Ticket Holders as first intended, but as no more Tickets will be issued than there are Seats in the Theatre, Mr. CAGLI hopes this arrangement will meet with the approval of the Subscribers.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th until the 27th instant.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th October 1864.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for signing the Articles of Association is extended from the 21st to the 25th instant. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st October 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED QUALIFIED ENGINEERS to superintend Public Works at Bombay or Out-stations. Salary Rs. 500 per mensem with allowances. Applications, stating previous experiences, &c. &c. to be addressed to

A. CUMMING,
Secretary B. C. & B. Company, Bombay.

20th October 1864.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Rafters, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Bentenk or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

THE holders of those shares on which the Second and Third calls have not been paid, are hereby informed, that if the above Calls of 50 Rs. each, together with the interest accruing thereon, are not paid before the 10th November 1864 into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, they will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

21st October 1864.

BANK OF AHMEDABAD (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a first Call of (Rupees 50) Fifty per Share is payable on execution of the Articles of Association, which will be ready for Signature at the Bank's Office, at Ahmedabad, on and after the 31st instant.

All persons, who shall not have signed the Articles of Association before the 10th November next, will be considered to have surrendered their right to the Shares allotted to them.

NOWROSJEE PESTONJEE,
For the Manager.

Ahmedabad, 7th October 1864.

THE BECHURDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a First Call of (Rupees 250) Two Hundred and Fifty per Share is payable on execution of the Articles of Association, which will be ready for Signature at the Company's Office, at Ahmedabad, on and after the 1st November next.

All persons, who shall not have signed the Articles of Association before the 20th November next, will be considered to have surrendered their right to the Shares allotted to them.

NOWROSJEE PESTONJEE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that persons desirous of undertaking a contract for cutting and conveying Timbers, as per margin, from the Dang Forests to the Government Timber Depot at Bulsar, are requested to send their applications to this office at Bulsar or Surat, on or before the 20th proximo, also stating the rate per Candy at which they are willing to supply the said Timbers, &c.

Teak or Sang, Blackwood or Sessum, Ain or Sadra, Huindwan and Tunnuch.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests in Surat and Northern Collectorates.

Assistant Conservator's Office, Surat, 18th Oct. 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established themselves in business as Merchants and Agents.

Temporary Offices, 12, Rampart Row.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

EAST INDIA BANK.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on FRIDAY, the 4th November, at 3 P. M., to confirm the Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 19th September, viz:—

"That the number of Directors be increased from five to eight."

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd October 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares upon which the Second Call of Rupees Five Hundred, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, is not paid on or before the 16th November next, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 20th October 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.

Bombay, 1st Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

21st October 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, [illegible] will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board.
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

The numerous Companies recently formed all aim at the sole end of making the rich still richer, while nothing has been done to benefit the poor and working population in the all-important item of food.

The main object of the "*Bombay Commercial Company* (*Limited*)" will be to supply this Market with Rice, Grain, and other requirements at the most uniform rate consistent with commercial enterprize; and the Promoters feel assured that the results attending the Company's operations will be as profitable as humane considerations for the well-being of the labouring classes could desire.

Application for Shares may be made to the Promoters at the Offices of Messrs. APPLETON & Co., 2, Bell Lane.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of Banker's Receipt for First Call. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers, Madras Board.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Banker's Receipt for Second Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th October.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorised Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers.............. £2 10s.
2nd do. do. } and Servants } ....„ 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers .... 80 lbs.
2nd do. do. .... 50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt. and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

BONA-FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—The New Grand Austrian Prize Distribution and the Frankfort Lottery combined.

Capital, 131,207,100 Florins.

Four Drawings annually, viz:—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the

2ND OF JANUARY, 1865,

When Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £5,000, &c. down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.

The Price of One Share is TWO POUNDS Sterling.

Six Shares for............	£10	Thirty-four for..........	£50
Thirteen for..............	£20	Seventy for...............	£100

Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London, or Rupee Notes) and applications to be made to

H. R. GOEBEL & Co.,
Bankers and Chief Agents,
Frankfort-on-the-Maine

N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 43, Cornhill, London, will be duly attended to; Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month .... 6 per cent.
„ 2 months..................... 8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours..............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

ધી ઇમપીરીઅલ બેંકીંગ એંડ ટરેડીંગ કંપની.

SHARE-CERTIFICATES of this Company, in Exchange for Receipts for payments of First and Second Calls, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st October 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Association are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts, granted for the amounts deposited on the formation of the Company, be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 10,000,000. The Association is prepared to receive Deposits for fixed periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances on approved Securities to effect the purchase and sale of Stock, Shares and Debentures, and to conduct financial business generally.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager at the Office of the Association.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Receipt No. 714 for Rs. 12,000, being the amount of the Deposit and Call upon one hundred shares of the new issue of Shares in the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), standing in the name of Andrew Grant, Esq., has been lost. The said Receipt has not been endorsed by Mr. Grant, and all persons are hereby cautioned against selling, transferring, buying or accepting the same, as all such sale or transfer will after this notice be regarded as illegal.

For the Financial Association of India and China (Limited.)

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd October 1864.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES

SECURED BY THE ASSETS OF THE
LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.
Bonds will be issued at
£95, for every £100,
in sums of £20, £100, £500, and £1,000,
bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Applications for Allotment, or for further information, to be addressed to REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

Under distinguished Patronage.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE CLUB will give their first Performance this season on WEDNESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER 1864, when will be presented SHAKESPEARE'S admired Tragedy of "OTHELLO; OR THE MOOR OF VENICE," to be followed by a laughable Farce, entitled, "ONLY A HALF-PENNY!"

In the interval will take place a Sword Dance, a Comic Song, and an original Song, composed for the occasion by Mr. C. S. NAZIR, on Her Majesty the Queen!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (reserved)........................ Rs. 10.

Dress Circle (Unreserved).	7	Gallery	3
Stalls	5	Pit	2

The Scenery Dresses and Decorations this time are completely new, and of a very costly order.

A good Band will be in attendance. Doors open at 8; performance to commence at 8-45 P.M., precisely.

Reserved Seats can be secured at the *Times of India* and Tickets can be had at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

All Communications on this subject are to be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. C. S. NAZIR, at the Fort Proprietary School.

MAURICE DAVIES,
Stage Manager.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)
Counsel.—E. H. POLLARD, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Compradoric system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by these Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of Messrs. DENT & Co.

Hongkong, 29th July 1864.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows:—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such first Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name.
Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank.

Hongkong, 19th August 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET in Rampart Row, four Rooms on the Ground Floor, with separate entrance. Rent Rs. 400. Apply to THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET.—A Rackett Court and a stable &c. next to the Small Cause Court. For further particulars apply to JEHANGEERJEE MANOCKJEE PUNTHUCKEE and DARASHA DORABJEE in Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

TO LET, from the 1st November next, an airy upper-roomed Bungalow, Out-house, and Stabling, No. 20, Charney Road, Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. For particulars apply to DADABHOY NOWROJEE BUNGALLY on the premises, or at Messrs. HAYEN & Co., No. 9, Rampart Row.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes' Conirgham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26	per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints	„ 14	„ „
Old Pale Cognac	„ 26	„ „
Fine very old Do.	„ 36	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhand and Johne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Presid, viz:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label		Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do.	„ 40
Do. Moselle	Do. do.	„ 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)		„ 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)		„ 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do. do.	do.	1858	„	26.
2 Do. do.	do.	1860	„	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs. 28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	„ 30	„
Moselle, Sparkling	„ 36	„
Red Hermitage Burgundy	„ 25	„
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	„ 24	„
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	„ 18	„

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., the following Wines:—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne,

Mumm's, qts.	Rs.	36	per doz.
Do. do. Pints, per case of 2 doz.	„	40	„
Do. do. Nonpariel's Moselle, qts.	„	40	„
Do. do. Hock's qts.	„	40	„
Sherry Wines, Blue Seal, qts.	„	22	„
Claret Margaux Medoc, qts.	„	18	„

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1 Military Square, 27th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co.:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, qts.	Rs.	5	per doz.
Stout do. do.	„	5	„
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury and Brixton.	„	4½	„

Also, a small consignment of Tracing Cloths, from 18 inches to 45 inches wide, and 24 yards long, of best quality. J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Military Square, 23rd September 1864.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts, and pints	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	„ 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from „ 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	„ 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	„ 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	„ 40
Do. Moet and Chandon. 1st quality.	„ 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	„ 30
Ditto Gerothwoids, 1st quality	„ 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martell's	„ 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	„ 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	„ 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. „ Do.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., (late CUTLER & Co.) continue to have a most satisfactory arrangement with Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, exclusively to receive and dispose of their Wines and Brandy in Bombay, and respectfully solicit that their Western India constituents will kindly apply to them for their supplies.

From the Madras Presidency, direct orders to Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

London Vaults.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address:—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, 41, MARK LANE, LONDON.

		Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret	No. 1 ....Black Capsule	35	18
	No. 2 ....Blue „	30	16
	No. 3 ....Yellow „	26	14
	No. 4. ....Green „	22	12
	Medoc ....Red „	18	10
Champagne	Brand, Cutler & Co.	38	20
	Brand, C. & Co.	32	0
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Port	Black Seal	28	15
	Red Seal	24	13
Sherry	Amontillado.......Black Seal	33	0
	Pale Amoroso........ „ „	30	0
	Light Golden ......Green „	28	0
	„ „ ......Blue „	28	0
	Pale..................Brown „	26	0
	„ ....Yellow „	22	0
	„ ....White „	19	0
Ginger........Wine		18	0
Cognac, Old and Pale.........(Black Capsule)		33	0
„ „ ....(Yellow „)		28	0
Gin Old Tom		20	0
Whiskey, Sauced Malt		22	0
Rum, Old Jamaica		20	0
Curacoa	Brown......... in Glass Bottles	42	22
	White......... „ Bottles	42	2
Maraschino, Di Zara		40	21
Cherry Brandy		30	15

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.

T. J. STOCKBRIDGE,
Manager, Patent Ice Company.

Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st November the business of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited) will be carried on under the title of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited.)

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager,
Agra and U. S. Bank (Limited.)

Bombay, 13th October 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Armenian Lane, Fort, and measuring about 3,785 square yards, will be sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 21st November 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The plan and conditions of sale will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Office, on and after the 9th November.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Offices of the Association will be closed on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 29th and 31st inst., and 1st proximo, on account of the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864.

FOR SALE.

GRAM, Ferozepore, in quarter Candy Bags, at Rs. 32 per Candy. *Cash.* "X," *Gazette* Office

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale about 450 Tons Brancepeth Coke, in lots to suit purchasers.

1st October. NASMYTH & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—

Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.

All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.—Received a small consignmetn of fresh Jewellery by the last Overland Mail, such as Albert Neck Chains, Albert Guards, Lockets, of the finest pattern and of good Gold, and also set with Diamonds, Lady's and Gentlemen's Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and various kinds of Stones, and the Masonic Rings, set with Diamonds and Rubies, with the reduced prices for quicker sale.

A few pieces of the best double breadth Cashmere Cloth, suitable for the Gentlemen's light suit, and also selected Colours for the native gentlemen's Coats. Price Rs. 3 per yard.

A quantity of the finest Brandy, by Pinet Castillon. Rs. 28 per dozen.

Do. do. do. by Queen Martin, first quality, Rs. 20 per dozen.

A quantity of second quality Brandy. Rs. 11 per dozen.

TO BE LET.—A Godown, in Oak Lane. Apply to BAZUNJEE BOMANJEE,
No. 8, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint botttles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

CUTLERY.—Rodgers Knives of large and small size, a dozen of each, with a pair of large meat carvers and pair of Game Carvers and one long steel sharpener. Rs. 40 the complete set.

N. B.—The handles are of the best ivory, balanced and secured with a rivet through the side.

FRENCH SHADES.—These elegant candlesticks are admirably suited for use in India, the shade is a cylinder of Glass uniform in diameter of about two inches with extinguisher complete, each. Rs. 8.

CANDLESTICKS,—with Glass tulip Shades large and small sizes very richly silvered; Candlestick Pedestals with two arm branches, also with four light branch arms to fix upon one pedestal; can be had in sets of three forming ten lights or in pairs forming six lights, with loose inner sockets fitting either candles or oil burners. Rs. 35 to 225.

BED ROOM CANDLESTICKS.—Well finished quite plain with 9 inch tulip shade. Rs. 6 each.

RICHLY ELECTRO SILVERED.—Round Salvers, Buckingham Palace Pattern, which for elegance of design and for moderate price is unsurpassed. The centre is engraved in a chaste style, the inner border is open pierced work; and the marginal border is ornamented with a handsome beaded edging, the Salver resting on feet of tasteful design.

Salver, 8 inches diameter.	Rs.	15.
Salver, 10 inches diameter.	Rs.	20.
Salver, 12 inches diameter.	Rs.	26.
Salver, 14 inches diameter.	Rs.	32.
Salver, 16 inches diameter.	Rs.	40.

The diameter is measured from outer edge to outer edge.

HERBERT & Co. inform their Constituents that the sizes most commonly in use are the 10-inch and the 12-inch diameter Buckingham Palace Pattern Salvers; the smaller and larger ones are however kept in stock.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—Each in four pieces; the set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE pattern: a very handsome set of oval and scalloped form, with beaded mountings and engraved shield; richly plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Rs. 350.

Plain Round VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings, of the superior white Metal, best plated and highly finished.

Round and scalloped VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings and engraved shield, best plated and finished as above.

HERBERT & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that a various stock of Beefsteak and of Vegetable Dishes always on hand.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER FRAMES.—Particular attention is called to these small but novel and elegant Articles. They consist of small and handsome plated Frames, fitted with rich cut-glass Mustard and Pepper Bottles, &c., as described below. They are adapted for the corner of the Breakfast or the Dinner Table, and are recommended for their usefulness.

Handsome triangular and Oblong BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES of the plain, the beaded and the vine-leaf patterns, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with rich cut glass Salt Cellar, with Mustard and Pepper Bottles having plated tops, and with Mustard Spoon and Salt Spoon complete. Rs. 16.

Silver-plated on best White Metal. Rs. 12.

CRUET FRAMES.—A very large and choice assortment of Cruet Frames is always kept in stock. A selection may be made from articles of the best and most elaborate kind, as well as from those of a plain and cheap description, but of a quality which can be recommended.

Six-bottle Cruet Frame.......................... 30 to 40
Seven-bottle Cruet Frame........................ 35 to 50

SPIRIT LAMP CIGAR LIGHTER.—Very handsome, of best Electro Silver, in the form of a double ink-stand, with sponge in spirits for lighting Cheroots, &c. Rs. 25.

FIRE STANDS.—For holding ignited rice balls, also called *Aug-daans.* The patterns are numerous, and very pretty, among the best may be mentioned the *Dolphin pattern*, the Louis Quatoise; the Vine and the Pelican patterns, all admirably adapted as ornaments of special utility.

ELONGATING BOTTLE HOLDERS.—A new improvement has been made in these useful articles, viz., the silvered handle is so arranged that it can be adjusted to the size of the bottle it covers, rendering small Pints, Quarts, up to Magnums, all equally available for use in the same holder.

Several handsome patterns all of the best Electro Silver.

ELECTRO-SILVER COVERS, for glass tumblers, breakfast cups, Wine glasses, &c. These useful articles are indespensable wherever change in the temperature engenders flies, the pollution of one's drink by insects dropping themselves bodily into it may be wholly avoided by the use of a set of these handsome covers.

☞ Prices, from Rs. 5, 6, to 7, the set of three.

ICE TONGS, SALAD TONGS, SUGAR SIFTERS, NUT CRACKERS, PICKLE FORKS, KNIFE RESTS, WINE LABELS, CORK SCREWS, MUFFINEERS, BEER TANKARDS, FLASKS, TRAVELLERS KIT, &c.

BUTTER COOLERS, new designs, all of the very best make, warranted to wear well for many years.

Grey hound pattern with glass liner and strainer. Rs. 25.

Cow pattern with extra under dish strainer, &c., all of Electro-silver. Rs. 30.

Raspberry pattern, the outside of this article is of glass, the strainer, &c. top, and under dish of Electro-silver, all beautifully ornamented and finished. Rs. 30.

Lotus pattern, this pattern is elaborate, and rich in excellent workmanship; similar to the above it is in four pieces, the outer body, the glass liner (thick and strong) the strainer and the ornamental Cover. Rs. 35.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.—Comprising several new patterns.

HERBERT AND Co. have always on hand a large and splendid assortment of these Articles, which are of very excellent quality, and which are manufactured with the same care, artistic skill, and richness of finish as Silverware. From the character of the metal, which forms the base, and from the quality of the plating, they are exceedingly durable.

SPARE TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, AND OTHER PIECES. In every variety.

PICKLE FRAMES, Suitable also for Chutney, Preserves, &c., &c.

Two-glass Pickle Frames..............From Rs. 18 to Rs. 30
Three-glass Pickle Frames .... „ 25 „ 40

SUGAR VASES.—Elegant sugar vases, in various styles and patterns. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 16 each.

VICTORIA SUGAR VASES, having richly pierced or open frames, with side handles, colored glass liners and covers, with various and ornamental tops. From their elegance and beauty these articles are well suited for Presentation. From Rs. 25 to 40 each.

BREAD BASKETS. Bread Baskets of elegant style and finish, essential articles for the Table. From Rs. 20 to 45 each.

TOAST RACKS.—Toast Racks of different designs, From Rs. 7 to 12 each.

EGG STANDS AND EGG FRAMES.

The newly invented warmer is becoming an indespensible requisite to every breakfast table, they are made for 4, 5, 6, and 8 eggs, beautifully gilt in the hollow spaces formed for the eggs to warm in,—the hot water is kept in the under space; the elegant appearance of these useful articles entitles them to a place on the best appointed table. Prices from Rs. 16, 18, 20 to 25.

HANDSOME 4-CUP, 5-CUP, 6-CUP, AND 8-CUP EGG FRAMES. From Rs. 18 each.

BOTTLE AND DECANTER STANDS. Very neat Bottle Stands per pair. From Rs. 8.

A variety of patterns of Bottle Stands [illegible] and elegant designs. From Rs. 12 to 25 per pair.

UPRIGHT OAKWOOD PIANOFORTE.—Seven octave three string double action instrument well fastened with plates and bolts, &c. to resist the effects of climate and knocking about which is unavoidable in India. This Piano has the self-playing mechanism and a complete set of musical apparatus pertaining to it, complete Rs. 1000.

HARMONIUM PIANOFORTE.—This instrument is peculiar in its construction having no keys like other instruments, but simply supplied with the music or tunes which are made to play with the utmost precision, and correctness, an Harmonium attachment is played in the usual way and has a very beautiful effect:—the exterior of the whole is handsome and well made; a set of four Castegnettes play in their appointed tunes, very curiously:—A musical novelty like this is seldom to be met with out of the Makers Warehouse and only three have been imported to India. Price Rs. 1,200.

NEW CHURCH HARMONIUMS.—Two Keyboards each of five Octaves compass—one immediately over the other, distinguish this Instrument from others. The lower Keyboard produces the loud heavy tones from four stops imitating a Church Organ when played at half power.

The upper Keyboard gives forth the dulcet strains of an ordinary swell Organ the power is under controul of the player by pressing a pedal with the heel of the foot in the usual way. Rosewood case, double treddles, &c. Rs. 650.

DRAWING-ROOM MODEL.—Harmoniums, with percussion action; Voix Cleste and Musette stops—total, 16 stops—blowing apparatus at the side, the back fitted with the new zinc Apparatus for equalizing the temperature in hot and dry situations. Rs. 800.

14 STOP PERCUSSION HARMONIUMS possessing all the excellence of tone of the "New Church Models" but of a soft and delicate quality, the percussion action renders these Instruments well suited for brilliant music,—the extra stops are the "tremblant" and "sourdine." Rs. 700.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDIANS, in great variety, some with double notes and very beautifully inlaid with pearl;—tortoiseshell; and metal buhl work, prices from Rs. 18, 20, 25, 32, 35, 43, 50, 60 to 80.

N. B.—The better kinds have good substantial boxes to hold them which are included in the price.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—Wheatstone's Concertinas—48 key's double action, well made plain instruments of Rosewood in Rosewood Boxes. Each Rs. 100.

WHEATSTONE INDIAN CONCERTINA is intended to supersede the ordinary German Concertina; the double action principle, applied to Instruments of cheap manufacture renders them preferable to the German "Toys," sold as Concertinas. A good English Concertina can be had with metal studs on both sides each note speaking the same whether drawn or pressed together. A complete set of books for this Instrument comprising every kind of Music, is ready to be delivered with it at net English prices, eight annas to the shilling.

GUITARS WITH MACHINE HEADS.—About a dozen of the best kinds of Guitars are available to select from, chiefly those of the Parnorma and Spanish models. Price Rs. 50, 75, 80, 100 to 150.

N. B.—Each Guitar is provided with a strong case.

VIOLINS OF APPROVED MODELS.—A good assortment of excellent Violins by makers of well known repute and ability:—the chief patterns most sought after, are those of Stradnarius and Gaurnerius many of these excellent violins are neatly fitted in wood cases with spring catches and locks lined and fitted with bows and strings complete, price from Rs. 45, 55, 68, 80 to 100.

N. B.—Every appurtenance belonging to the Guitar or violin is kept in stock.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—Wickets will be pitched TO-DAY for practice at 3 P. M. The Dinner hour is 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—Applications for Shares in the "Mercantile Credit Financial Association" will not be received after 3 P.M. THIS DAY.
Bombay, 26th October 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION.—NEW ISSUE.—All Allotment Letters on which the First Call and Premium are not paid TO-DAY will be liable to be cancelled.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—His Excellency the Governor will lay the Foundation Stone of the Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 P.M.

The Proprietors invite the attendance of Ladies and Gentlemen of the European and Native community to witness the ceremony.
Bombay, 25th October 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Franc Marie*, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land the same at their expense and risk, and will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Franc Marie*.

TAYEEBAEE, widow of Govind Rama Rajadia, and RAMCHUNDER GOVIND RAJADIA have contracted to sell to THUCKER SOONDERDASS MOOLJEE, all that piece of ground with the Messuage or Tenements standing thereon, situate at Mahaluxmee (or Breach Candy), without the Fort; bounded on the East by the public passage and the property of Purbhoo Bhawoo Muddonjee, on the West by the property of Wittoba Pandoorung, on the North by the sea, and on the South by the public road. Any person having any claim thereto by way of Mortgage, inheritance or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing, to the undersigned, Attornies for the Purchaser, at their office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 25th day of October 1864.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.—Since all accounts received from Calcutta show that the immediate want of food and shelter is very urgent, His Excellency the Governor has suggested to the undersigned to collect subscriptions at once, in anticipation of the meeting to be held on the second proximo at the Town Hall.

Subscription-lists have therefore been placed in the Offices of the Chamber of Commerce, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Times of India*, and at the Bank of Bombay, the Asiatic Banking Corporation and the Bombay Presidency Bank. The three Banks named will receive payments, which the undersigned will forward without delay to the General Cyclone Relief Committee at Calcutta.

Gentlemen who have signed the requisition to the Sheriff and others desirous to co-operate, are requested to meet at the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday next, at 4 P. M., to pre-concert the proceedings of the Meeting of the inhabitants to be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 2nd November.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Chairman Chamber of Commerce.
25th October 186.

TO GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD, ESQ., M.D.,
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, hereby request you to be pleased to call a Meeting of the inhabitants of the Town and Island of Bombay, to be held at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY the 2nd November next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of devising means for alleviating the distress of the numerous sufferers by the late Hurricane at Calcutta and surrounding districts.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants

(Signed) A. C. Gumpert, Chairman,
Chamber of Commerce.
A. Stewart, Deputy Chairman.
Michael H. Scott.
Andrew Grant.
A. C. Wallace.
A. F. Brice.
Gavin Steel.
R. McIlwraith.
James Blair.
Henry Brooke.
R. L. Tracey.
Robert Hannay.
H. Maxwell.
J. A. Forbes.
D. Robertson.
James Taylor.
Matthew Kane, M.D.
J. W. Barker.
W. K. Fletcher.
D. J. Kennelly.
Jas. Burgess.
Jugonnath Sunkersett.
Venayekrow Jugonnathjee.
Babajee Cassinath.
Cawasjee Sorabjee Patell.
J. W. Ward.
George Birdwood.
W. C. Coles.
J. W. Hyslop.
F. S. Arnott.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
J. M. Maclean.
H. Coke.
E. A. Flinders.
Thomas Diver.
H. B. Macculloch.
R. B. Barton.
Francis Gell.
Edwin Pennell.
T. E. R. Davison.
R. T. Crossley.
H. B. Elsam.
Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee.
Heerjeebhoy Maneckjee Rustomjee.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Bhasker Soonderjee.
Keshowrao Bhaskerjee.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawur.
Francis W. Sedgwick.
Robt. T. Price.
Nusserwanjee Jehangeerjee Wadia.
Chas. Macdonald.
H. Somerville.
W. F. Stearns.
Geo. A. Kittredge.
L. Mavrogordato.
J. R. P. Leggatt.
J. Macnee.
J. A. Shepherd.
J. T. Cuvillier.
Michl. R. de Quadros.
B. H. Cama.
R. Ahlers.
J. E. Gillam.
H. Simpson.
Arthur Hussei.
Thos. Miller.
Jules Siegfried.
C. G. De Souza.
James Bevis.
Charles C. Benn.
J. Brodie.
W. Jackson.
W. Wilson.
P. Adams.
H. Moore.
Frac. Macwilliam.
Shoojawoodeen Tyabjee.
Moutailard.
J. Tallada.
John Smith.
Robt. J. Pringle.
Thos. B. Booth.
J. G. Young.
A. J. Hunter.
J. W. Young.
N. W. Oliver.
H. E. Locke.
Robert Dundas.
Edw. Heycock.
S. P. Framjee.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Bhaw Dajee.
Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.
Narayan Dajee.
Vishwanath Mandlick.
D. Byramjee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer.
Nasserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata.
Dinshaw Bhickajee.
Dadabhoy Hormusjee.
Framjee Manockjee.
Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Davur.
Framjee Bomanjee Settna.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Premchund Roychund.
Cowasjee Jehangeer.
Dinshaw Manockjee.
Cowasjee Manockjee.
N. M. Wadia.
Culliandass Mohundass.
Limjee Manockjee.
Wurjeewandass Madhowdass.
Nurrotumdass Madhowdass.
Jehangheer Gustadjee.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.
Atmaram Madhowjee.
Narrayan Dinanath.
C. Tyabjee.
Venayeck Wassoodew.
Wassodew Pandoorung.
Pandoorung Dinnanathjee.
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett.
Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady.
Dossabhoy Framjee.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.
Candass Narrandass.
E. W. Ravenscroft.
Geo. Inverarity.
H. Mangles.
George Scott.
H. E. Jacomb.
P. N. Pochajee.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
Nasserwanjee Manockjee.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama.
Framjee Nasserwanjee.
Kursondass Madhowdass.
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.
A. B. Cursetjee Dady.
Goculdass Tezpall.
Eduljee Framjee.
Tarrachund Seetaram.
Cowasjee Pallonjee.
Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy.
Sha Kessowjee Naik.
Sewjee Nensey.
Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
Guneshdass Krisnajee.
Bulvuntrow Bhicajee.
Jeeyram Krisunram.
Hujareemul Nurseydass.
Sewram Dolutram.
Swalall Moteelall.
D. F. Cama.
Joocoomul Dulsookrai.
Tarrachund Ramchund.
Fazelbhoy Goolam Hoosein.
Tricumjee Luckmichund.
Govindjee Doongersey.
Javerchund Nursydass.
Toolseydass Nursydass.
Hethsing Kesrising.
E. Norodass.
Callianjee Jutsewjee.
Oomedchund Hocumchund.
Bombay, 25th October 1864.

In compliance with the above Requisition I convene a public meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay to be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY the 2nd November next at 4 P.M.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 25th October 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that COOLSOOM BEBEE, the daughter of the late DAWOOD KHAN BIN JUNGLY KHAN DESMOOK, is the lawful wife of the undersigned JUNGLY KHAN BIN SAHIB KHAN DESMOOK, and that any person marrying her will do so at his own risk.—Dated this 26th day of October 1864.

JUNGLY KHAN BIN SAHIB KHAN DESMOOK.

NOTICE.—My wife, LUCY F. D'ALTERA having left my protection on the 18th instant, I hereby give notice that I will not be answerable for any debt, or debts, contracted by her.

I further caution any person, or persons, giving her credit, in my name; as I will not [illegible] the same.

JAMES J. D'ALTERA,
Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery.
Camp Deesa, 19th October 1864.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

A SECOND CALL of Rupees Seventy-five (75) per Share having been made payable on 20th day of September, it is hereby notified that all Shares on which the said Call with 12 per cent. Interest has not been paid, will become liable to be forfeited for the benefit of the Company on 1st November, proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

REQUIRED, for the P. & O. Company's Office, two CLERKS, Parsees or Portuguese, who have a knowledge of Custom House business, preferred. Salaries from Rs. 30 to Rs. [illegible] per mensem, according to qualifications.

Apply from 1[illegible] A.M. to noon, at the Company's Office, 14, Rampart Row.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Superintendent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that THACKER CALSEY GOVUND has agreed to sell unto THACKAR DAMJEE GOCULDASS, all that piece or parcel of Ground, together with the house erected thereon, assessed under No. 61, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Goolalwady, near Duncan Road, within the Island of Bombay; and which premises are bounded on the North by the house of Goca Narron, on the South by the house of Vussonji Dewchund, on the East by the Public Road, and on the West by the houses of Thackar Mowjee Vurriance and Thackar Nursi Jewraj. All persons having any claim on the premises aforesaid, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned, at his office, in Apollo Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed.—Dated this 26th day of Oct. 1864.

CHARLES LEGGETT,
Attorney for the Purchaser.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SOBHADRABAI, Widow and Executrix of the late Dinanath Luxamanji, has contracted to sell to JAVERILAL OOMIASHUNKER, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Grand Portuguese Church Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 796 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1[illegible]0, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Portuguese Church, on or towards the west by the property now or late of Soonder Bhaskerji, on or towards the north by the property now or late of Madhan Wassoodewji, and on or towards the south by the property now or late of Luxamon Govindji. All persons having any claim either by way of grant, gift, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise to the said piece of land, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. KEIR AND RAMSDEN, Solicitors, at their Office in Meadow Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 22nd day of October 1864.

KEIR AND RAMSDEN, Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that NARAYEN MADHOBA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell to JEWRAJ MULCONDASS, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that Piece or Parcel of Foras and Tocca Land or Garden Ground, together with the Plantations and Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling Houses, standing thereon, situate at Parel, on Bhoeewadda Road, containing by admeasurement 13,559 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 19 and 20 of Foras Ground, and No. 158 of the Tocca ground respectively; and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Hilly Ground belonging to the late Hurrichand Morojee, on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, and the ground belonging to Sookut Patel Agree, and on or towards the South by the Garden belonging to the late Damodhur Kessowjee. Any person having any claims thereon, either by way of Mortgage, Gift, Lease, Inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, in the Fort, within 14 days from this date, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 25th day of October 1864.

GEORGE S. LYNCH,
For KHENDERAO MOROJEE, Purchaser's Solicitor.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 29th October 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer will *Sobelle*, be closed on FRIDAY, the 28th October 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer [illegible], will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—OCT.—NOV., 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Sunday 30th .... 8h. 29m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	26	Mercury rises at 5h. 25m.	5 59	5 28	8 13	8 33	26th Oct. 1864, 8h. 30m. P. M.
Thur.	27	Mercury sets at 5h. 7m.	5 59	5 28	8 56	9 1[illegible]	
Fri.	28	St. Simon.	6 0	5 2[illegible]	9 33	[illegible]	
Sat.	29	St. Jude.	6 0	5 27	10 7	[illegible]	
Sun.	30	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	6 1	5 27	10 40	10 58	
Mon.	31	All Hallow's Eve.	6 1	5 26	11 12	11 29	
Tues.	1	All Saints.	6 2	5 26	11 [illegible]	—	

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses; and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

WE publish with this morning's paper a very necessary and touching appeal to the gentry of Bombay by a benevolent and highly-respected citizen on behalf of the "City Mission," whose object is to succour the large and neglected class of poor Europeans in and about Bombay. We are sure that we need not commend the Mission to the favourable notice of our wealthy fellow-citizens. Subscriptions will be received at our office and duly forwarded to "Felix."

We have to return our thanks to the Commissioner of Customs for his courtesy in sending us yesterday a copy of his Report on the external commerce of Bombay for the year 1863-64. These yearly Reports form a complete and convenient record of the vast, and, in these latter days, the marvellous material progress of this Western Presidency. Statistics such as are collected by the Commissioner of Customs are useful, not only for purposes of revenue, or to enable Bombay to proclaim her commercial superiority over Bengal, but to furnish the merchant with the means of estimating the true position of the trade of the port and of forecasting, to some extent, its future fortunes. Of course, all calculations based on the Commissioner's figures may be upset in a day by disturbing events which no one can foretel; but, if only the ordinary and foreseen chances of commerce be taken into account, the yearly Reports from the Custom House afford sufficient *data* to guide prudent traders in the way they should go. It may, therefore, be useful for us to attempt to give, as briefly as possible, the results stated in the Commissioner's Report for 1863-64.

In the first place, we find that the value of the whole external trade for the year amounted to Rs. 77,60,83,333, being an increase of Rs. 18,45,04,192 over the value of the trade in 1862-63, and of Rs. 35,57,80,009 over the average value for the five years preceding 1863-64. Speaking broadly, we may say that the trade of Bombay has more than doubled itself in value since the commencement of the American war, being now £77,608,000 against £35,390,000 in 1859-60. The trade of Bengal, which five years ago overtopped ours, is worth for 1863-64 Rs. 43,52,12,480, being only about 56 per cent. of the value of the trade of Bombay; and yet the returns lately published by the Commissioner of Customs in Calcutta show that the commerce of the senior Presidency steadily advances, the increase since 1862-63 being Rs. 7,46,07,619. The far more remarkable rate of progress in Bombay is caused, we need hardly say, by the enormously enhanced price of cotton, our staple article of export.

This is seen more clearly when we turn to the tables in which the statistics of the Import and Export trade are given separately. Taking the Imports first, we find that their value in 1863-64 was Rs. 36,34,03,076, being an increase of Rs. 7,32,15,979 over the amount for 1862-63, and of no less than Rs. 14,78,86,831 over the average of the five years preceding 1863-64. The Import trade has, therefore, made its enormous stride in advance, increasing at the rate of more than *seven millions* a year, during the last two years only; previously, it was moving forwards at a very steady and comfortable pace. We note also that *three* out of these *seven* millions for the year 1863-64 must be set down to the account of excessive importations of gold and silver, the "Treasure" imported during the year amounting to the enormous sum of Rs. 17,09,37,288 against Rs. 13,98,17,799 in the year 1862-63. It might be thought that the remaining *four* millions only represented the increase in the prices of the principal articles of import; but the Commissioner satisfactorily shows that, putting aside the values of goods, there has been an actual improvement to the extent stated in the quantity of the following articles imported into Bombay:—

	In quantity.
Coal	55 per cent.
Cotton Goods	6 "
Dyes	27 "
Gunnies	13 "
Copper	10 "
Lead	94 "
Spelter	56 "
Quicksilver	138 "
Naval or Marine Stores	97 "
Oils	[illegible] "
Shawls	177 "
Silk Piece Goods	56 "
Spices	9 "
Wax and Wax Candles	145 "
Wool	6 "

While there has also been an increase in the importation of those articles upon which the Customs duties were reduced by Act XXVI. of 1863—

	In quantity.
Iron (duty reduced from 10 to 1 per cent. *ad valorem*)	1 per cent.
Malt Liquor (duty reduced from 2 to 1 anna the Imperial gallon)	28 "
Wines (duty reduced from Rs. 2 to Rupee 1 per Imperial gallon)	23 "
Tobacco (duty reduced from Rupee 1 per seer to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* by Act XI. of 1862)	300 "

In the importation of articles reckoned by values the increase has also been generally favourable and amongst the chief of these may be taken:—

	In value.
Apparel	40 per cent.
Cabinetware	54 "
Carriages	36 "
Glassware	60 "
Manufactured Metals	6 "
Medicines	32 "
Oilman's Stores	40 "
Perfumery	35 "
Porcelain and Earthenware	24 "
Precious Stones	43 "
Timber and Wood	221 "
Gold Bullion and Coin	32 "
Silver "	18 "

9.—Amongst the items of importation there has been a decrease in the following:—

	In quantity.
Alum	17 per cent.
Coffee	17 "
Cotton Wool	39 "
Twist and Yarn	4 "
Fruits	18 "
Grain	32 "
Gums	22 "
Ivory	10 "
Brass	58 "
Steel	56 "
Tin	16 "
Molasses	61 "
Paints and Colours	20 "
Raw Silk	8 "
Spirits	13 "
Sugar and Sugar Candy	12 "

And

	In value.
Drugs	8 per cent.
Machinery	17 "
Railway Materials	38 "

"Of these fluctuations" (says Mr. Inverarity) "that in Cotton Wool is purely nominal, and is due to the imports at Bombay from Canara (which latter has now become incorporated with the Presidency) having been excluded from these returns as belonging to the interportal trade of the same Presidency. In respect to the other items, the fluctuations appear to be of an ordinary character and dependent upon the stocks in hand. Of both Tea and Coffee there had been very large importations during the year 1862-63, and although there is a decrease of 12 per cent. in the total quantity of Sugar and Sugar Candy imported, the increase from the Mauritius alone has been to the value of Rs. 21,64,051, a corresponding decrease having occurred in the Sugar trade with China, the Straits, Siam and Calcutta. During 1862-63 the trade in this article with the Mauritius had increased by the value of Rs. 10,39,893, so that the further increase of upwards of twenty-one lacs and a half in the same quarter during 1863-64 is remarkable. As exhibiting the signal rise which has taken place of late in the price of food, it is worthy of note, and also of consideration by those who assert that the Town duties in Bombay are the chief cause of the high price of provisions, that although the importations of grain in the Bombay during 1863-64 have been 32 per cent. in quantity below the importations of the preceding year, they have exceeded the latter in value by 200 per cent." We are not aware that any one has asserted the Town Duties to be the "chief cause of the high price of provisions." That it is one of the causes, and no unimportant one, hardly any reasonable man will be found to deny. Of course high prices have their origin in the great addition to the circulating medium consequent on the extraordinarily large importations of bullion during the last three or four years; but it is obvious that the natural tendency of prices to rise must be stimulated by *octroi* duties levied on the food of the poor and collected by means of a machinery which leaves room for petty but most oppressive and unjust exactions. We do not intend, however, to discuss here the policy or the effect of Town Duties, and we dismiss the matter with the suggestion that the Commissioner will perhaps do wisely, in future Reports, to confine his attention to his proper business of recording what has been achieved, instead of introducing controversial topics in the midst of statistical tables.

Passing now to the Export Trade, we see at once the source of the present wealth of Bombay. The value of the Exports in 1863-64 was Rs. 37,81,00,474, being an increase of Rs. 10,63,41,637 over the value in the preceding year, and of Rs. 19,87,12,528 over the average for the five years from 1858-59 to 1862-63 inclusive. This very great advance is much more than accounted for by the increase, not in the quantity, but in the value of Cotton Wool exported from the Presidency. The increase in this single item amounts to Rs. 13,07,71,359; and the balance of nearly *three* millions sterling, more than the real increase in the value of the total export trade, is made up by a decrease in the value of Opium exported of Rs. 2,30,86,460, and in Bullion and Specie of Rs. 43,58,625. With regard to the Bullion trade, it is worthy of remark that a very small proportion of the whole amount of Treasure imported into Bombay is ever exported: and of this no inconsiderable part goes to foreign Guzerat and Cutch. Thus we took from all parts of the world in 1863-64 more than *seventeen millions* of gold and silver, of which we sent away from Bombay only *two millions*, and of this latter amount *less than half a million* went to ports out of British India. Can we wonder at existing high prices, when we thus find that Bombay absorbed in one year within her own limits more than fifteen millions sterling in gold and silver? We shall have more to say in a day or two on other points in the Commissioner's Report, and more particularly on the decline of the Opium trade, which caused a loss to the revenue in the year 1863-64 of Rs. 1,48,40,100; we conclude the present article with the following table showing the state of the trade in Cotton Wool at Bombay during the last ten years:—

Years.	Total quantity of Cotton Wool exported from Bombay to Foreign Ports, and Ports beyond the Presidency. Quantity.	Total quantity of Cotton Wool exported from Bombay to Foreign Ports, and Ports beyond the Presidency. Value.	Of which was exported to the United Kingdom. Quantity.	Of which was exported to the United Kingdom. Value.
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
1863-64	[illegible]	27,31,26,151	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862-63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1861-62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1860-61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1859-60	[illegible]	[illegible]	24,11,25,027	3,65,05,918
1858-59	20,68,06,512	3,93,73,859	15,72,80,419	2,98,61,309
1857-58	[illegible]	4,93,68,755	18,35,50,315	3,13,36,005
1856-57	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,03,77,806	[illegible]
1855-56	21,74,78,2[illegible]	3,07,40,0[illegible]	16,53,80,936	2,32,04,541
1854-55	15,38,85,685	2,11,40,47[illegible]	[illegible]	1,57,89,2[illegible]

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Special for the Bombay Gazette.

LONDON, 26TH SEPT.

THE French Ambassador has communicated the Franco-Italian Convention for the evacuation of Rome to the Pope. The Convention stipulates that the King of Italy shall not attack Rome, and will prevent armed bands entering the Papal territory. The Pope is to organize an army. The Convention has given general satisfaction in Italy.

The proposal to make Florence the capital of Italy caused very serious riots at Turin, eventuating in the resignation of the Ministry. The troops fired on the people, killing and wounding many. A new Ministry has been formed under General della Marmora. The Italian Parliament is convoked for the 5th of October.

The Prussian Government indicates a desire to come to terms with the Chambers.

It is asserted that Prussia and Austria are about to arrange with the Federal Diet concerning the future government of the Duchies.

The Spanish Cortes is dissolved.

The Swiss Federal Council has ratified a treaty of commerce with France.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are visiting Stockholm, and are expected to visit Paris.

The betrothal of the Czarowitch Nicholas with the Princess Dagmar is decided on.

The British Association has closed its sittings.

M'Clellan's letter accepting the Chicago nomination has caused a split in the Democratic party. The peace party declare that he has accepted the nomination without the platform, and that he does not represent the sentiments of the Convention; they will therefore not support his election. Concerted measures are being taken to reassemble the Convention and nominate a new ticket.

The Republican ticket has been elected in *ham* (? Maine.)

The Coroner's Jury on the body of Mr. Briggs have found Muller guilty of wilful murder. The hatter swears that the measurements of the hat found on Muller correspond with those of the hats made for Briggs.

LONDON, 3RD OCT.

Latest dates from New York, 21st September.

Sheridan has decisively defeated Early at Winchester with the loss of 3,000 men.

The Confederates have captured 2,500 of Grant's cattle.

Twenty thousand Confederates are concentrated near Memphis.

Several enthusiastic M'Clellan nomination meetings have been held.

Lord Wodehouse succeeds the Earl of Carlisle as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Terrible gunpowder explosion and loss of life near London.

Fair Dhollera Cotton, 18d.; market depressed.

Manchester market depressed. Numerous failures.

(*Private Telegrams.*)

LONDON, 3RD OCT. EVENING.

Cotton very depressed; 3d. lower.
Shirtings 15s.
Arrived: *Africa, Diadem, Otto, Algeria, Mistress of the Seas, Bosphorus.*

LONDON, 3RD OCTOBER.

Cotton market depressed.
Middling fair Dhollera 15d.
Fair Dhollera 17d.; nominal prices.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 23rd October, 2-30 P.M.
Steamer *Northam* sailed for Australia.

GALLE, 24th October, 2-10 P.M.
Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Suez.

MADRAS, 24th October, 1-15 P.M.
Steamer *Reiver* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 25th October, 7-30 A.M.
Steamer *Scinde*, from Galle, anchored.

MADRAS, 25th October, 9-22 A M.
Steamer *Comorin*, from Bombay, anchored.

NEGAPATAM, 24th October, 2-10 P.M.
Steamer *Comorin* sailed for Madras.

CALCUTTA, 25th October.
An Office was opened on the 20th instant at Trincomallee in Ceylon.

THE *Englishman*:—"The following ships, sunk by the late Cyclone, have been sold by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., at Public Auction, for the sums mentioned:

Hulls Only.

	Rs.
Singapore, French	2,400
Ville de St. Denis, French	1,600
Vespasian, (Rice Rs. 16)	600
Loo Chow, (Rice 16,000 bags Rs. 90)	6,800
Anne De Bretagne	11,000"

THE same:—"We are glad to learn that the S. S. *Rangoon* has been reported in the river all safe. Her screw shaft is broken, but this accident had nothing to do with the hurricane, for she had fine weather all the way up. The *Burmah* is hourly expected, and all anxiety may cease now with regard to her also, as the Cyclone does not appear to have been so far south. The *Burmah* will take the *Rangoon* in tow up to town."

THE same, (October 9):—"We believe Sir Robert Napier and the Hon'ble Mr. Grey are expected in Calcutta in the course of the next week, and we observe the Hon'ble Mr. Harrington is on board the Steamer which has just arrived. Sir Charles Trevelyan, however, is about to take a tour in the Provinces, and it is said will not be down till the last moment. We are again informed that Colonel Lake is to be Finance Commissioner in the Punjab, and Mr. Forsyth will be Commissioner of Jullunder, a much envied appointment, as the summer residence of the Commissioner is in the Kangra Valley."

THE same:—"Had the Natives of Bengal any feeling of nationality or any pride of race, the telegram which we publish below, would cover them with shame. The sufferings of their own kith and kin before their very eyes, have made no impression upon the hearts of a people whose feminine weakness in other respects is only equalled by their strength to resist the unprofitable weakness of compassion. Where their own natural feelings were insufficient to open the mouths of their money bags, it was hardly to be expected that the example of others, or the taunts of the Press, would lead them to emulation, or extort from them anything more valuable than worthless excuses, or unworthy and malignant retorts, such as that which disgraces the columns of a contemporary to-day. Of the miser they have not the excuse; they can be liberal enough, but only to their mistresses or their idols. Stoical to all noble feelings, but peculiarly open to all ignoble ones, they can afford to squander freely in sensuality, in bribery, in superstition, what they have not the soul to bestow in charity. We must not be misunderstood with regard to the few exceptions lately noticed, but these exceptions are so few that they do not affect our argument. To the European and to the Parsee, separated from them by race and by religion, but not by human sympathy, they have left the work of rescuing their poor from starvation. Fortunate it is for the sufferers that their benefactors had higher motives to actuate them than the gratitude of the Bengalee. Bombay need not fear that we shall grudge her Commercial prosperity, while she shows so conspicuously how well she deserves it. She has far eclipsed Calcutta in munificence, as she is fast out-stripping her in material progress. No appeal to the feelings of the Parsees and Hindoos there, was necessary; no one had to stand up and exhort them to give. No sooner were the details of the calamity, which has befallen Calcutta and its neighbourhood, known to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and his Parsee and Hindoo friends, who happened to be assembled at the time at Poona for another purpose, than they subscribed upwards of seventy-five thousand rupees for the relief of the distressed; while the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy had already sent twenty-five thousand rupees through his agents; and a further sum of ten thousand rupees has since been subscribed by Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. In a few hours, without advertisements, without discussions and exhortations, Bombay has given double the amount that Calcutta has laboriously collected in as many days. If Native Calcutta is not ashamed, it is because she is not proud enough to be ashamed of anything."

From Dapooree to Calcutta.

From SIR B. FRERE,
To the SECY. GOVT. OF BENGAL.

On hearing details of Hurricane at Calcutta, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and some Parsee and Hindoo friends, assembled to witness the foundation of Deccan College, Poona, subscribed upwards of seventy-five thousand Rupees, (three quarters of a Lac,) for the relief of the distressed. His brother, the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has already sent through his Agents, on the 11th instant, twenty-five thousand Rupees; total, one Lac. Particulars sent by Post. This telegram is sent because distress is urgent, and relieving bodies will be glad to know the amount of subscription available. Please inform the Sheriff, or whoever may be the Chairman of any General Relief Committee.

Copy of the above telegram forwarded to the Secretary to the Cyclone Relief Committee for information.

Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
Fort William, the 18th October 1864.

THE same:—"We are sorry to learn that the Indigo Planters in Lower Bengal have had another very bad season; how much of this is owing to the refusal of the ryots to cultivate, and how much to the weather, we cannot say, but we may venture to guess that both causes have been at work. Whilst, then, the Ryot and the Planter in Bengal are on the most unfriendly terms, and the Zemindars are generally in opposition also on questions of enhancement, and of rights and titles, a terrible storm passes over the land, taking a line more particularly over that portion where the indigo Planting interests are located. The destruction which has overwhelmed the villages on those districts will not now be mitigated as formerly it was in 1852, by the helping hand of the Planter, or even the Zemindar. The means are not at the command of the former, as a long course of litigation and resistance by the Ryots has crippled him, even if he were willing to advance money for rebuilding houses and purchasing cattle, &c. The distrust which the long course of virulent opposition has engendered, will prevent the Planters, who might be able to assist, and compel them to withdraw from the help. The Planter cannot advance money merely at interest; his views are different; and he has not the means of doing it out of mere charity. His assistance to the Ryot would be, in most instances, as an Indigo Planter, to have his loans or advances repaid to him in Indigo. It is only with this prospect that he himself can obtain money to advance. In 1852, when the storm swept over the districts, the Planters were able to assist in every way in helping the Ryot with food and medicine as well as money. The hope of this is now gone, and the results will be additional distress. The endless ornaments which the Ryots are always selling, and which they appear always to have to sell when any calamity befalls them—if one can trust writers who so frequently lament the sad necessity—they will now have to sell in reality, or if not having ornaments, they must sell or mortgage their agricultural implements or property, or their next crops at exhorbitant charges. No doubt, the kind of assistance here alluded to is one of the collateral advantages the Planters mentioned in their defence, and on the Indigo Commission, which the ryots had in their dependence on, and connection with the factories, and which were so much sneered at by some members of the Commission. Whether the ryots have gained by the support they have met in these resistances to the Planters, may now be more than doubted, but one result is evident, of the most mischievous kind, the destruction of that kindly feeling which used to exist between them and the planters generally. There is evidence enough of disputes and quarrels, and even of violence, but in the majority of these cases, the original offenders were the Ryots; the system on which they were all transacting their business was faulty in the extreme, illegal and irregular; but it is a question how much this irregular system did not suit the tastes of the people. However, that it was a system, which, when resisted, no one could support, is clear enough, yet the action of Government, which but too prominently made it appear that the Ryot was altogether in the right, and an oppressed ill-used man, reduced almost to slavery, was the greatest blunder of all. The result we are now deploring may be traced to this unfair action, and we fear the distress caused by the hurricane in the Indigo districts will not be so soon repaired in 1864-65 as it was in 1852-53."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"The Telegram received yesterday by the Government of Bengal from that of Bombay will probably be read with different feelings by the European and Native community of this City. By the former it will be perused with unqualified satisfaction as furnishing one more proof to the many already extant, of the sterling charity—the noble generosity of the Parsees—the most enlightened of the Oriental races—ever foremost in deeds of good-will and benevolence towards their fellow-men. Proud of their caste and devoted to their religion as they are, the Parsees have ever shewn that, in moments of general or special calamity, they forget all party feelings and theologic differences, recognising no creed but that of a common humanity, and sinking all sectarian feeling at any touch of nature which for sorrow or for joy makes the whole world kin. No sooner had the electric wire flashed to Bombay the sad tidings of the great disaster which had overtaken us here, than the Parsee community set about devising help for us in our hour of need. A munificent sum was at once subscribed and the same wire which conveyed intelligence of our trouble flashed back almost instanter, the good news which we published this morning. But how will the telegram be received by the Native community? With apathy or with some blushing consciousness of shame? Will the wealthy Mahomedans and Hindus of Calcutta still be of opinion, after reading the account of Parsee generosity, that they have done their duty? We hope not, but we have our fears that even now they will hardly rouse themselves to action. Amongst certain natures the example of a generous action is not contagious, and if on the first outburst of the late calamity the rich Natives of Calcutta saw no opportunity for the display of a united and noble benevolence, it is hardly likely that they will create an opportunity now. It may be that we wrong them, but if we do, it is their own conduct which has led us into error. We have heard it said that the charity of the Natives is not ostentatious—that they have been helping the starving sufferers from the gale, silently but largely. We shall be delighted to be convinced of this fact—to learn that our fellow-citizens—Mahomedan and Hindoo—have been doing good by stealth, afraid to find it fame. In the meantime, however, our Parsee friends, who always have

'—A tear for pity, and a hand
'Open as day for melting charity,'

have done good openly, and need not blush to hear their praises told. At the meeting of the Relief Fund Committee to-day, we feel assured that an unanimous resolution will be passed, conveying the hearty thanks of all classes in Calcutta to these munificent donors at Bombay."

THE *Madras Times*, (Oct. 20):—"The weather since Tuesday night has been very boisterous, and communication with the shipping rendered impossible by the high surf. At about 1-30 yesterday morning, the French barque *Pitri Anna*, 297 tons, parted her cable, and was drifted rapidly against the *Oberon* 1,180 tons, and whilst the vessels were thus alongside, the chief officer of the French vessel followed by a sailor jumped on board the English ship. The unfortunate vessel continued to drift, and another chain cable paid out immediately by the second officer also parted, and she drove on to the *Siam* and caused her some considerable damage. Five of the crew now managed to lower themselves into a boat, and were picked up subsequently by the *Zuleika*, and the *Pitri Anna* thus helpless and unmanageable stranded on the beach opposite the Saluting Battery about 3 A.M. Captain Crowther soon arrived on the spot, and strove most zealously to render aid to the second officer and four men who still remained on board, and after numerous failures a cable was thrown by a rocket over her, and communication established with the shore. The second officer at once ordered the four men ashore, and while three were safely drawn through the surf in a cradle, the fourth jumped into the sea with a life-belt round his waist and was washed ashore opposite the Band Stand. The second officer then crawled forward to the hen-coop, released some favourite pigeons, and quitted the vessel, and within half an hour after he had left her she broke in twain, and at 11 A.M. yesterday only a few vestiges of her hull were to be seen. She was loading a general cargo for Bordeaux via Pondicherry, and was half full at the time of her wreck, but nothing has been saved. The Commander was on shore at the time of the casualty. The conduct of the 2nd Officer appears to be deserving of great praise, and his thoughtfulness of the pigeons at a time when his own life was in the greatest peril is a very pleasing incident in this most unfortunate casualty. We are informed that an English boatswain, whose name we have not yet ascertained or we would have had pleasure in making it public, was foremost in rendering assistance, and on being presented with a donation in common with the other sailors the generous fellow immediately returned it and begged that it might be presented to the men saved with a trifle from his own pocket, adding that as a sailor he could not take money for helping to save life. During the whole of the day the vessels in the roads laboured very much, and the state of the condemned barque *Victoria* caused much anxiety. The *Siam* signalled frequently and announced her inability to put to sea in consequence of the damage to her rigging by the *Pitri Anna*. The night closed in with squally rainy weather, but with rather less sea on. Under the anticipation of foul weather, the *Queen of the South* proceeded to sea, leaving several passengers bound for Calcutta on shore. She may be expected back immediately the weather has moderated. The Mail Steamer *Nubia* has not yet appeared, and up to the hour of going to press no intimation of her having left Calcutta had reached us."

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"The Governor General and personal Staff will reach Benares on Thursday, the 27th instant. His Excellency will make a stay of four days there, during which time he will be the guest of the Rajah. His Highness is now fitting up one of his palaces, and making grand preparations for His Excellency's reception."

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE AT LAHORE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LAHORE, 18TH OCTOBER.

I OUGHT to have made my narrative of events chronologically correct by earlier mention of the Levée held by the Viceroy and Governor General on Saturday the 15th. It "came off" before the "Private Durbars" which formed the subject of my last communication. The *Lahore Chronicle* of Saturday thus speaks of it: "Before "the Durbar His Excellency held a Levée at "which Editors, Contractors, Railway Officials, "and Civil and Military Officers of Lahore and "Meean Meer were presented." Here we have the pith of the whole business funnily served up! And, after all, what more can be said in describing a ceremony of this kind? An observer remarked: "I watched Sir John Lawrence "during the formal presentations, and the ruling "idea in his mind seemed to be to have the suc-"cession of presentees pass on as quickly as "possible." No doubt of it!

In the afternoon of the same day a grand fête was given by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor at Shalimar Garden. The time fixed in the invitations was 3-30 P.M., but the visitors commenced dropping in nearly an hour earlier. On entering the garden the first objects that presented themselves were the pipers of the 93rd Highlanders awaiting the arrival of the Viceroy. The fountains were ready to play. In the centre of the garden, on a marble *chubbootrá* in the midst of a tank, and surrounded by water and fountains, the band of the 93rd Highlanders were stationed; the programme of their evening's performance being posted conspicuously in the *báràdurree* on the margin of the tank. The Anarkullee Civil Band were present too. As the number of visitors increased the garden assumed, by degrees, its holiday aspect. To the left, as we entered, were the spacious refreshment tents, in which busy servants were seen arranging the eatables and drinkables. This was a cheering sight to those who had left home at an early hour without lunch!

At about 4 o'clock our kind and hospitable Lieutenant Governor arrived. The pipers "fell in," thinking, I suppose, that this was the Viceroy; but a motion of Sir Robert's hand corrected the mistake. The Lieutenant Governor looks old, but the cares of office sit lightly on him. Apparently he does not allow them to disturb his peace; in public, his countenance is never sad or careworn; the reverse is always the case as a rule. As he and the Viceroy were for a few moments seen walking together, unattended, during the afternoon, the remark was made: "There go the present and the future Viceroy." Half an hour or so after the arrival of the Lieutenant Governor, the look out men before the gate of the garden suddenly became quite excited. A cry was heard, "the Lord Sahib is coming!" A man in scarlet livery, rather stout [illegible] sleepy-looking, rushed in and comm[illegible] [illegible] difficult performance of running fast to convey the intelligence to Sir Robert Montgomery. Whether he kept it up the whole distance or not I cannot tell, for my eyes, which followed him for only a few moments, were soon turned in the opposite direction, where the cortège of the Governor General was expected to make its appearance. Presently the advance guard of His Excellency's escort, coming up at a sweeping trot, shot past the open gate through which we were looking; they were followed by the carriage and four containing the Governor General. The remainder of the Cavalry escort dashed up and formed into line with the advance guard besides the Viceroy's carriage. Sir John Lawrence was met by Sir Robert Montgomery at the gate of the garden. Some of the native establishment of Shalimar here presented themselves with offerings of fruit; they congratulated their old ruler on his elevation. Sir John Lawrence received them kindly and replied to their compliments laughingly. There was not much dignity in the Viceroy's manner of conducting himself towards these men, but we do not look for courtly deportment in the rough and ready Punjab Chief Commissioner of former days!

The fifers of the 93rd Highlanders had to play the Governor General up to the *báràdurree* on the margin of the tank, and as Sir John Lawrence advanced the sound of the bagpipes preceded him. And what shall I say of the sound of the bagpipes? When the 79th Highlanders were marching out of Lahore in 1860, their pipers played "The Blue Bonnets over the Border;" they struck up under the walls of the city, not far from the fort, and were accompanied by the small drums; the rattling and tapping of the drums, the answering echoes of the city walls, the sight of an entire regiment of bare-legged, red-coated Highlanders, all combined to throw a charm over the scene, and I was enraptured with the bagpipes and the "Blue Bonnets over the Border!" But listening to the performance of half a dozen pipers only—without the animating accompaniment of the inimitable drumming of English drummers—without "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war"—this, I say, is a very different matter! In the description of a Chinese funeral, published in a periodical now lying before me, the writer says there were "musicians playing the most horrible music, "and above all broke the sound of an instru-"ment resembling a Scotch bagpipe!" I think I had better now change the subject!

The fête went off delightfully: Sir Robert Montgomery's entertainments always do. Ample justice was done to the refreshments in the tents. Croquet, Les Graces, and other amusements found several votaries in the course of the evening. The Band of the 93rd and the Anarkullee Civil Band, the latter in new uniform, resembling that of the 1st Punjab Volunteers, played alternately and very effectively. The garden was filled with visitors from Anarkullee, Meean Meer, and neighbouring stations. No one thought of leaving till the "shades of evening" began to cast their sombre mantle over the "gay and festive scene": it was nearly dark when the last of the guests departed.

I was present at the "Investiture of the Star of India" last evening, and shall give an account of the ceremony in my next. Readers of the *Bombay Gazette* must not expect anything very great. The formula was simple, and the whole business occupied only a few minutes. I have to refer to some official papers before I write. Meanwhile, here is the speech of the Viceroy:—

"Rajah Rundheer Sing, Rajah of Kuppoorthulla, It is with much satisfaction that I find myself empowered by Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England, to confer on you so great a mark of Her Royal favour as that of the Star of British India. This honour has only been granted to those Princes and Chiefs who unite high rank with great personal merit. It rejoices me to install you among this chosen number.

"Your grand-father, Sirdar Futteh Sing, was a Chief of considerable renown. He was the well-known leader of the Aloowalia Confederacy, and the companion in arms of the great Maharajah Runjeet Sing. Your father, Raja Nihal Sing, was an old friend of mine. When you were yet a youth, when he passed away, your highness succeeded to his duties and his responsibilities, and have worthily discharged them. When the mutiny of 1857 broke out, you were one of the foremost Chiefs of this country to do your duty, and range yourself on the side of the British Government. After the fall of Delhi, your Highness headed your troops, conducted them to Oude, and there assisted in recovering that Province. For these services you received at the time much praise and liberal rewards: and now, to crown all, you are about to obtain a most signal mark of honour from Her Majesty the Queen of England and India. In the name, then, of the Queen, and by Her Majesty's commands, I now invest you with the Honourable Insignia of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight.

"I have addressed you in Hindostanee, in order that the Princes and Chiefs now present may the more readily participate in this ceremony, and that your relatives and friends may be more highly gratified; otherwise, I should have spoken in English, for I know that you thoroughly understand my language. This circumstance no doubt has operated as a bond of union between your Highness and my countrymen."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

POONA, 24TH OCTOBER.

AT four o'clock yesterday afternoon we were surprised by a smart shower of rain which came on suddenly and continued for an hour and a half, during which time a good deal fell. It has had no very perceptible effect beyond making the ground wet for a time, and it is not much cooler in consequence. I fear our annual hot season has now set in, and will continue till next June, with some small accession of temperature in April and May. Such is the prospect before us. I believe a good deal of rain has fallen in the neighbouring country during the present month. We get very little, because Poona is so situated that the hills surrounding us draw all the rain away; but we have had some, and therefore there is reason to conclude that the districts have as usual had more.

There have been several robberies of jewellery lately in the city and camp. Natives prefer investing their money in gold ornaments to putting it into a bank, and consequently very often get it stolen. It is rather unfortunate, however, for those who would enforce this moral, that one of the sufferers from the ingenuity of the Poona thieves is the respected Manager of the Bank of Bombay himself, from whose bungalow jewellery has been stolen to a considerable amount. I have not heard whether it was ever recovered.

The toll gates in the Poona Collectorate have produced the sum of Rs. 70,000 in six months, which I think is pretty well. The contracts for six months more from the 1st November have been already sold. I never could understand why this particular mode of raising money should be introduced into this country exactly at the same time it is being abandoned in England as objectionable and vexatious. It is ten times more objectionable here than it could be in England; for no one in England would ever submit to pay more than the proper toll, whereas natives are rather liable to extortion when it is practised upon them in the name of Government.

There was a grand brigade parade on Friday evening, and I encountered the whole force—five regiments—drawn up in a long line extending diagonally right across the Sattara road, on which were a number of carts and carriages awaiting the conclusion of the battle which appeared to be impending, in order to get by. The engagement however never came off, which was fortunate, for the General would certainly have been beaten because he had no Artillery. Ultimately the Cavalry retreated round a hillock, possibly for ambush, only their lances were plainly visible above it, and the army resolved itself into squares, which demonstration appeared to me so alarming that I did not stay to see more.

The last few days before the Governor went away he had the titular Rajah of Sattara on a visit. This is the adopted son of His Excellency's old friend Appa Saheb, the last Rajah. Appa Saheb was placed on the guddee by the British Government instead of his brother, who was exiled to Benares; the reason of the substitution being to all appear[illegible] the simple one that the elder brother had so[illegible] the younger had none; and it was intended [illegible] advantage of this circumstance to occ[illegible] country at his death, w[illegible]ccordingly done. Appa adopted a son befo[illegible] death, but the right of adoption had not then been recognised by the British Government, and the person so chosen gained nothing but a title and a pension, on which he lives at Ahmednuggur. That was the policy of our Indian Governments in those days: their policy now (that they have got everything that was worth taking) is to express strong disapprobation of the means by which these acquisitions were obtained. The elder of the two Sattara brothers (the one who went to Benares) left sons, and the eldest one, the "Junglee Rajah," now in exile in Sind, is the head of the house of Seevajee.

We were to have had a Concert last week from M. Poussard and Miss Amelia Bailey, but it did not come off, owing to the high price demanded for the use of the Assembly Room. It would be of advantage if we could have a public room belonging to the station for such purposes. The Assembly Room belongs to a native, and as it is only opened about a dozen evenings in the year, he must charge high if he is to get anything at all from it; else he may as well shut it up, the amusement of the community not being an element (I presume) in his calculations. If the room belonged to local trustees it could be opened at a more moderate cost.

Last night's mail train from Bombay, which should have come in at five this morning, has not made its appearance, owing to an accident to the engine at Khandalla. It is expected about noon.

MADRAS, 15TH OCTOBER.

WE receiv[illegible] [illegible]lligence on the 9th instant of the terrific [illegible]ane that visited Calcutta on the 5th, an[illegible] [illegible]ges of our two daily papers have been full [illegible] every morning of the heart-rending ac[illegible] of the storm with its concomitant disasters [illegible]tracted from the Calcutta journals. It was de[illegible]ded yesterday that a subscription should be opened for the sufferers, and some few thousand rupees have been already collected. Madras should subscribe all the more readily, as, from its exposed position on the sea-board, cyclones and heavy gales of wind are, as proved by actual results, of far more frequent occurrence on this coast than at Calcutta. Not that our sympathy for the sufferers should partake of a *measure for measure* character; but as something more than ordinary and in a good and deserving cause, a handsome offering to the poor unfortunates, expressive of our acknowledgments and by way of thanksgiving to the Almighty for preserving us from the perils of this frightful visitation, should, and, if I estimate rightly the kind heart and fellow-feeling of Englishmen in Madras, *will* assuredly be forthcoming.

For a week past the weather has been very threatening. Huge masses of black clouds have been gathering in the direction of the north-east, betokening a change at an early date. The Marine Department has warned shipmasters to repair on board their vessels at sunset, and to sleep on board until after the first burst of the monsoon, which is very often ushered in by a violent gale. Mr. Franklin, the Marine Superintendent, arrived by the last mail and has resumed charge of his office. The mercantile community hail this gentleman's arrival with some satisfaction, as things have not been going on well during his absence. His *locum tenens*, Mr. Dalrymple, now reverts to his own appointment as Master Attendant.

Sir William Denison returned to the Presidency the end of last week. He is said to have been much pleased with the Wynaad country, and promised to push on the roads as fast as possible. At Vythery he was entertained at breakfast by the planters, who sat down, exclusive of His Excellency and suite, 52 in all. An amusing incident has been related to me of a gentleman, who having imbibed a little too much champagne ordered out his horse, and amid the tumultuous roars of the whole party tried to mount, in which endeavour he was at last successful, and finally rode off with his arm round his gorawallah's neck.

A correspondent, writing to the *Madras Times*, complains of the effluvia emitted from the cemeteries at St. Thomas' Mount, and urges the adoption of measures for their immediate removal. To those of your readers who know anything about Madras it would be a work of supererogation mentioning that the obnoxious condition of the Mount, eight miles from this, is nothing as compared with the state of this city. The medicos have been battling with this evil for years past, and the press has protested, times without number, in the name of our common *humanity*, against a system, such as our municipal association, which professes to undertake the care of millions, but consigns thousands to premature graves by its utter neglect or incapacity, or both. The doctors have poured forth *phials of wrath* in pamphlets and in every other conceivable form, drawing public attention to the incalculable amount of disease that is generated by such a state of thing. But *causa latet, vis est notissima*. Cemeteries are still

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in our midst, and I say it to our shame that several cremation grounds are situate in the most conspicuous parts of our public highways, while others lie in populous neighbourhoods and in the very heart of large communities. True it is that several cemeteries in the middle of populated districts have been closed and a good deal of disease has been thus arrested, but there is still much to be done. It remains to be seen what the Sanitary Reform Committee will do for Madras; at present some of the members are starring it on the Hills.

The *Golconda* took away on Thursday a gentleman well known in the Literary world as a scholar of no mean reputation. I refer to Mr. Whitly Stokes, Barrister-at-Law, who has been officiating Administrator General for the past eighteen months. He has now gone to Calcutta to take up the acting appointment of Under-Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department in the room of Mr. Boulnois. Every one here seems sorry to lose Mr. Stokes. Whether it is that he is a man of more than ordinary parts, or that he combines in an unusual extent the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re* I cannot rightly say; all I know is he is very generally esteemed here and looked upon as a thoroughly good office man, having during his tenure of office in the Administrator General's Department removed order out of chaos, and gained on more than one occasion the approbation of this Government (usually rather chary of appreciating zeal on the part of its servants) for the highly efficient manner in which his duties were performed. The unsatisfactory state of the Administrator General's office when Mr. Stokes took charge was notorious. I should say his success in Calcutta will be sure.

The Lancashire Bell Ringers have returned from Mysore, and give three performances this week in the Banquet Hall, which Sir W. Denison, as I expected, has very kindly placed at their disposal. I was present at one of their performances last month and was much struck at the marvellous rapidity with which the bells were handled. The music sometimes grates on the ear a little, but on the whole is very true.

OOTACAMUND, 17TH OCTOBER.

A REVIEW of the past week, like that of its predecessor, presents scarcely any salient points of general interest. The chief domestic topic was the fine weather we enjoyed during the last fortnight. We should be now approaching the setting in of the N. E. monsoon; but beyond the heavy showers which fell during the early part of the month, there seems to be no symptoms of the proximity of the rains. The weather, however, is not so favourable everywhere in the district; the soil in some places is thoroughly baked, and suffers from long continuous drought. In Coimbatore and the neighbouring zillahs heavy showers have fallen, and a plentiful supply of water has been collected in tanks and reservoirs for irrigation during the ensuing dry weather. Without being too sanguine, we may now hope for a fall in the price of grain and other low country produce, with which our market is supplied. The pressure of the present high prices is felt chiefly by our domestics and others with small fixed salaries, who form the bulk of our rice-consuming population. How, under the conditions of low wages and the heavy cost of the necessaries of life, they contrive to eke out existence would indeed be a marvel, if it were not explained by certain mysterious disappearances which frequently take place in our larders, and by a knowledge of Ramaswamy's peculiar infirmities and idiosyncracies.

Some notices, which recently reached us, of the high prices realised at home by Mr. Rae's plantation tea, have naturally excited great interest in the subject of tea cultivation on the Neilgherries. I learn from the local paper that the better descriptions obtained purchasers "at 18 and 24 shillings the pound!" These prices are significant of the estimation in which carefully prepared Neilgherry tea is held; and there can be little doubt when the market value of the staple is established, and the cultivation of the plant, and the manipulative processes are more generally understood, that the speculation will be largely entered into, and form one of the most important openings for European enterprise and capital in this Presidency. On trial of several samples, I am of opinion that those of average quality are superior to the ordinary teas of commerce; while the better descriptions, in aroma, flavour, and stimulating properties, are only inferior to the best China tea; such imperfections in quality as practised connoisseurs alone can detect, may possibly be corrected by greater care in the manipulation. Mr. Ouchterlony, a gentleman of considerable experience, observes with respect to Conoor tea, "only the highest qualities of China tea approach it in flavour, when properly prepared; and the gunpowder tea of the Neilgherries is equal to the very first quality of merchantable tea."

It is gratifying to observe that Sir W. Denison is doing much to improve the sanitarium. The old [illegible] services of two Assistant Surgeons has been cancelled. In future, one of the Medical officers appointed to the station will be of a higher grade. The mortality among the hill tribes, during the prevalence of small-pox in May and June last, has induced the Government to sanction the employment of a second vaccinator on the Hills. This addition has long been necessary. The native villages scattered about the Hills have hitherto been much neglected; and it is scarcely to be expected that the duties can be efficiently discharged by one individual. Government, however, might have advanced a step further and rendered vaccination compulsory.

A gang of dacoits, who for the last two years infested the Mysore and Coimbatore frontiers, has been broken up by the capture of the rogues. The credit of the capture is mainly due to the courage and intrepidity of Inspector Chatelier, who, after undergoing numerous hardships, and with a force prostrated by jungle fever, succeeded in apprehending the entire band and effecting its conviction. The leaders have been sentenced to 14 years' transportation. A large amount of property has been recovered and restored to the owners.

From the Wynaad we hear that the Governor visited Goodalore, Manantoddy, and Vithery, and then proceeded by the Tambracherry Ghaut to Calicut. He was met by deputations from the planters of Goodalore and Vithery. The principal points to which Sir William's attention was directed in the addresses, were the imperfect communications of the district, the necessity of protecting the interests of the planting community by the introduction of the Ceylon labour ordinance, the unnecessary delay in the sale of waste lands, and the establishment of a treasury at Goodalore. His Excellency, on congratulating the planters on the immense resources of the Wynaad, observed, that the roads were "emphatically bad," and promised his best attention to the subject. For the practical benefits of Sir William's tour we hopefully look forward to the adoption of a more liberal policy in regard to the Wynaad.

BOMBAY.

MR. J. W. HAROW, the newly-appointed Collector of Poona, took charge of his office during the last week.

WE understand that Government have sanctioned the extension of the goods shed at the Poona Railway Station, the present accommodation there being very insufficient to meet the demands of commerce.

STAFF Assistant Surgeons John Gray and James Burke are brought on the strength of Her Majesty's Forces in this Presidency from the 12th instant, the date of their arrival in Bombay.

THE *Ahmedabad Samachar* gives out a rumour that the police of that station are at present vigilantly engaged in tracing out some persons who are supposed to be the associates of the Nana of Bithoor, that representative man of Asia.

WE beg to remind our theatrical friends that the first performance this season of the Parsee Elphinstone Club will take place this evening; the bill of fare, as set forth in our advertising columns, is a most attractive one, and will doubtless bring together a good house.

WE have been requested to state that no more applications for shares in the "Universal Banking and Financial Corporation (Limited)" can be received. The applications have been so numerous that some days will elapse before the allotment letters will be issued.

THE Sheriff of Bombay has, in compliance with a very numerously signed requisition, convened a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to be holden in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the distress in Calcutta caused by the late fearful Cyclone.

WITH reference to Garrison Orders of the 22nd instant, regarding the half-yearly inspection of the 28th Foot, the morning parades each day will take place at a quarter to 7 A.M. instead of half past 5, and the evening parade on Saturday at 5 instead of half past that hour.

PROGRAMME of music to be played at the Colaba Band Stand by H. M.'s 28th Regt., this evening:—

March "Adina" .... Schmuck.
Waltz "La Bella Russe" .... Roberts.
Aria (Op.) "Adelia" .... Donizetti.
Quadrille "Simon Boccanegra" .... Coote.
Cavatina (Op.) "Don Papirio" .... Decola.
Galop "Moonlight" .... Buccalosi.

AT a meeting of the Ahmedabad Relief Fund Committee, held on the 12th instant, the President of the Committee, Mr. Oliphant, drew the attention of the members to adopt speedy measures to alleviate the sufferings of the thousands of poor and starving population of that locality from the exhorbitant prices of provisions demanded in the Bazar. It was finally resolved to send round a list among the influential gentlemen of Ahmedabad, inviting them to render assistance to the poor and needy at this critical moment of famine.

THE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—With reference to a notification which appeared in our local columns yesterday, relative to the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Elphinstone Circle, we are requested to state that time does not admit of special invitations being issued, but that accommodation will be provided for all ladies and gentlemen who may attend to witness the ceremony.

A Guard of Honor for his Excellency the Governor, consisting of 100 rank and file 21st Regiment N. I., with a proportion of native officers, under the command of a European officer, with the Regimental Color, will attend at the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the Elphinstone Circle building at a quarter past 4 this evening. The Band of the 4th Rifles will attend at the same place and time. Full dress to be worn by all officers present on the occasion.

MINT FRAUDS.—With reference to a paragraph which appeared in yesterday's issue of the *Gazette*, the committee appointed by Government for the purpose of investigating into the charges brought against the Bullion Keeper, Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, assembled at 2 P.M., when the books of the Bullion Department were examined and depositions of certain shroffs were taken. There is reason to believe that there will be a strong case against the unfortunate man. The alleged deficiency is Rs. 30,000. The individual in question is of very respectable connection, and it is rumoured that the share mania drove him to commit these frauds. The object of Government in appointing this committee was to see whether the deficiency was the result of fraud or defective book-keeping, but it now turns out to be the former.

THE Society of St. Vincent de Paul gratefully acknowledge the following donations:—The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Rs. 300; Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., Rs.500, (second donation); Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq., Rs. 200; Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq., Rs. 67 (second donation). The exhorbitant prices of the chief necessaries of life have, on the one hand, greatly increased the number of the poor, and, on the other, so diminished the resources of the Society, that in order to meet the most urgent demands, they were obliged to withdraw Rs. 3,000 of their fixed deposit in the Commercial Bank. If it is remembered that no official of the Society is paid, and that the gifts of charitable donors are all distributed in kind only by the visiting members, no further comment is required to recommend the Society to the benevolence of the public.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—A Meeting of the Subscribers to the Italian Opera is to be held this afternoon at the Grant Road Theatre, which we hope will be well attended, so that the vexatious question relative to the reservation of seats on subscription nights may be settled at once. It is suggested that it would be highly desirable for the interests of the subscribers, and the public in general, that a permanent committee should be appointed, whose decision shall be supreme. The Committee might also prove useful in case of any other embarrassments that might arise. It is quite evident that unless something definite is done in the matter that there will be no end of confusion arising from this cause, which very seriously affects the success of the undertaking. We are in the receipt of a number of complaints on the subject.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The ship *Agamemnon*, which left England for this port on the 10th July, with troops on board, arrived on Sunday evening, the 16th, and disembarked the following details on Monday:—

Corps.	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Children.*
Royal Artillery	198	6	2
1st Battalion 7th R. F.	22	4	9
19th Foot	21	1	3
79th Foot	26	2	2
89th Foot	0	2	1
98th Foot	27	1	0
93rd Foot	17	6	1
51st Foot	1	0	0
109th Foot	77	7	11
Late 87th Foot	1	1	0
Total	390	30	29

Two deaths and one birth occurred on the passage. The following officers accompanied the above detachments:—Captains Percival, 79th Highlanders; Byboth, R. A.; Presant, R. A.; Surman, 1-7th Royal Fusiliers; Foy, 91st Regt.; and Carter, 90th Regt.; Lieutenants Mordaunt, 109th Regt.; and Macnee, 95th Regt.; Ensigns, Boulcott, 1-19th Regt.; Lowndes, 93rd Regt.; Methuen, 79th Regt.; Wilson, 90th Regt.; Gordon, 79th Regt.; and McVicar, 93rd Regt.; Assistant Surgeon Chapple, R. A.; and Assistant Surgeon Parr, Medical Department. Mrs. Chapple and 4 children, accompanied Dr. Chapple; and Mrs. Foy, with one child, accompanied Captain Foy.—*Sindian, Oct.* 19.

THE RAILWAY EXTENSION.—Our Hydrabad correspondent, for whose letter we regret we have no room today, informs us that the Foujdar of Hydrabad has received orders to engage men to work on the Ganj Tucker Hills, immediately south of Hydrabad, for the purpose of quarrying stone to be used on the railway line. We must admit, that this announcement takes us somewhat by surprise, for reasons we are not at liberty to mention just now.—*Id.*

THE VEHAR WATER WORKS.

THE Municipal Commissioners having called upon the Chief Resident Engineer of the Vehar Water Works to inform them on the state and condition of the Vehar Lake, Mr. King reported on the 10th instant, as follows:—"All the embankments leak more or less, No. 3 embankment being the most leaky: that though No. 1 [illegible] of the pipe joints under the embankment [illegible] plugging the To[illegible] be left undone till May next when [illegible] be at its lowest. The leak in the other embankments would be dangerous to meddle with; however, from none do I anticipate any danger. I have watched them closely for the last two years and no perceptible increase has taken place, and the water comes quite clear, showing that there is no scour. The Sluice leaks, but this can be repaired at the same time the pipe under the embankment is being inspected. The Tower has never been water-tight, otherwise it is in good order, merely requiring to be painted. The Waste Weir also leaks, but I anticipate no danger from this. The pitching of all the embankments is in good order, except a portion of No. 2 which is under repairs. The gangway leading to the Tower also requires painting, and some portion of the flooring requires renewing. Some of the acqueducts between this and Vehar require new roofing and paint. For all the repairs required that cannot be done with the present staff an estimate is being made which will be submitted to the Board when ready."

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

AN Inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital by the Coroner, upon the the body of an old man named Toolsa Dhurma.

It appeared that deceased was employed at the Back Bay Reclamation Works. On Friday last some waggons on the top of an incline started by their own weight and jammed the deceased beetween those and some that were stationary at the level; being an old man, 65 years, and of a weakly constitution, he succumbed to the injuries. A verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A FINAL inquest was held by the Coroner at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the 25th inst., to inquire into the death of a woman who died from injuries received by both her legs being severed from her body, occasioned by the neglect of a pointsman employed on the B. B. and C. I. Railway near Bandora, whereby deceased and two others were thrown from the trucks upon which they were riding. The accident was reported in our columns of the 19th inst. The following evidence was taken:—

Sewnat Limba, a labourer, stated, that on the 18th inst, an engine came to a place about three miles from Bandora to remove several waggons loaded with earth, on each of these waggons one person was sitting. Witness was on a waggon behind deceased. When the train arrived at the points, the pointsman having neglected to attend to his duty, the train went on another line, and the jerk caused the deceased and two others to fall off the trucks on which they were sitting, and the trucks went over both legs of deceased and cut them off.

Edward Savage, a guard, stated, that he went with the engine for the purpose of bringing up the loaded waggons from Santa Cruz on the day above mentioned. The train consisted of forty-three ballast waggons. As they neared Mahim the waggons were unhooked from the engine and allowed by their impetus to go ahead on the line, the engine having gone into a siding, from which it comes in the rear of the train and pushes the train. On arriving at the points, instead of opening them for the main line, the pointsman sent the waggons into the waggon siding, thereby causing a collision which resulted in the accident which occurred. The witness expressed as his opinion that there must have been either gross negligence or ignorance on the part of the pointsman, who absconded immediately and has not since been seen.

John Butcher, the driver of the engine, corroborated the testimony of the last witness; and also stated that the points were all right when the engine passed them. After having unhooked the waggons, but before they arrived, the points were reversed by the pointsman, thus causing the accident. The points on the main line are always closed, and the pointsman by opening them must have known the waggons would go off into the siding and come into collision with the fifteen waggons already standing there.

Mr. J. Anderson, resident apothecary, testified to the injuries received. The right thigh was torn off close to the trunk, and the left one below the knee. The deceased was in a great state of exhaustion, and after rallying a little from the stimulants administered, relapsed, and died on the 20th instant.

Athanasius Joseph, a plate-layer, stated that he had appointed Sewa Mahdoo, the man who caused the accident, to the post the day before the accident occurred, and had given no particular instructions with regard to this train, it being so uncertain in its motions, sometimes arriving at 6 o'clock, sometimes at 9. The former pointsman had been dismissed, and there was no one else there to look after the points. He considered him perfectly capable. There is no particular rule with respect to these ballast trains, neither do they appear in the time table. Sewa Mahdoo must have seen the waggons already in the siding, and must have known the consequence of letting in those of the train upon the same siding.

The Jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Sewa Mahdoo, and observed that they were of opinion that proper supervision had not been observed in his appointment, as none but trained men should be employed on points of such consequence as that at which the accident occurred.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*25th October.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

STEALING AN ORNAMENT FROM A CHILD.—Imaum huttun and Ahmed Camall, aged respectively 10 and 9 years, were charged with stealing a gold neck ornament from the person of a child.

The father of the child stated, that he lived at the Picquet, and knew the prisoners by sight. On Monday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the child was outside his house with the ornament upon her neck. The prosecutor heard her cry out, and on going to the door saw the prisoners running away. He immediately pursued them, giving an alarm at the same time. They were stopped by a sepoy, and upon being searched the ornament was found on Ahmed. The sepoy corroborated the statement of the prosecutor. His Worship sentenced the second prisoner to receive four stripes with a rattan, and discharged the other.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*25th October.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

CHEATING.—Succaram Bhawoo, Pandoorung Hurrichund, Mahadoo Bapoo, Runsord Parshotum, Hormusjee Cursetjee, Goolab Ragoo, Mugun Casseeram and Leeladhur Goolabchund, were respectively placed at the bar, on Monday last, charged with having attempted to cheat, and thereby dishonestly induced the delivery of Rs. 200, the property of one Weeda Gungathur, who stated as follows:—I am a partner in the firm of Doongersee Veerjee. Our place of business is at Chinch Bunder. I reside in the same neighbourhood. On Sunday, the 16th instant, in consequence of a message I received by one Lowa Chapsee, I went to the house of one Bawa Mohundass in Kurruck Road. It was then about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Bawa Mohundass was then alone. In about half an hour the prisoners Succaram Bhawoo and Pandoorung came there. Bawa Mohundass introduced them to me as persons who had for sale gold ingots of the value of half a lac of rupees. The prisoner Succaram said that he was the broker on behalf of the prisoner Pandoorung, who was the owner of the gold. The prisoner Pandoorung said that it was stolen property. Both those prisoners asked me if I would buy the gold. I told them that I could not buy so much as half a lac's worth, but that I would buy what I could. I asked them to show me a sample of the gold. They said that they had none then with them. They said that they would send to my warehouse for me in a day or two. They then left the house. No price was then mentioned. I returned to my warehouse. On Wednesday, the 19th instant, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in consequence of a message I received, I again went to the house of Bawa Mohundass. The two prisoners, Succaram and Pandoorung, and Bawa Mohundass met me at the door in the street. Thence we proceeded to the Bank of the Mombadavee Tank. We all four sat down there. The prisoner Pandoorung had two pieces of gold in his cloth under his arm. I saw them, but he did not place them in my hand. They appeared to be of the weight of about thirty-five tolas. The broker, the prisoner Succaram, said that a sample would be cut off one of those pieces at 6 o'clock, and given to me. In reply to my enquiries, Pandoorung said that I should have the gold at the shroff's rate. The prisoner Succaram remarked "what do you expect is the shroff's rate for stolen gold?" He then asked me what price I would give for the gold. I said that if the gold should be 97 touch, I would give Rs. 10 a tola for it. I then saw the prisoner Succaram go aside a few paces and consult with the other prisoners Mahadoo, Runsord, Hormusjee, Goolab, Muggun and Leeladhur. After the prisoner Succaram had spoken to them he returned to us. I took him aside. He said that he had settled that I was to have the gold at ten rupees a tola, but that I must pay Rs. 10,000 in advance. The prisoners Succaram and Pandoorung, Bawa and I, remained at the tank, and the other six prisoners went away. It was then six or half past six o'clock in the evening, and I demanded a sample of the gold. I went with the prisoners Succaram and Pandoorung to the Shroff's Bazar, near Mombadavee. The prisoner Pandoorung then gave into my hand one of the pieces of gold, and told me to get a sample cut off it. I took the piece of gold to the shop of a shroff named Abbeechund Bhutt. He refused to cut it because the night had set in. We returned to Mombadavee Tank and joined Bawa. We then separated. On the following morning, the 20th instant, at 8 or half-past 8 o'clock, I went to the house of Bawa Mohundass, and met there by appointment the accused Succaram and Pandoorung. I asked them if they had brought the gold. They said they had. The two prisoners, Bawa and I, then went to the shop of Roopa Marwarree in the neighbourhood. The prisoner Pandoorung gave a piece of gold to the prisoner Succaram, who handed it to me. I gave it to the Marwarree, who by my directions cut off a piece for a sample. I took possession of the sample, and returned the larger piece to the prisoner Succaram. The same piece of gold cut off for a sample is now shown to me. At my request the Marwarree weighed the sample. It weighed one tola less four wals. We then all left the Marwarree's shop. After leaving the shop, we consulted on the road and went to Bawa's house. The prisoner Succaram said that if I had ten thousand rupees the gold would be delivered that evening. He said that the prisoner Pandoorung was sick, and wanted to start for his country without delay. The first prisoner made a similar statement to me. The prisoner Succaram further said that they would let me have the gold worth Rs. 50,000 for Rs. 25,000; that they wanted Rs. 10,000 that evening to enable the prisoner Pandoorung to proceed to his country. He said that the other partners in the gold transaction were in Bombay, and that I could pay the balance to them by instalments. I said that I would endeavour to get the rupees, and let them know. We then separated. When the two prisoners had gone away, I went with Bawa Mohundass to the house of Ackbar Ali Subedar. I gave information to the Subedar as to what had occurred, and also to Mr. Souter. On the next day, the 21st instant, at five o'clock in the evening, I went by appointment to the house of the said Bawa Mohundass: he was alone. In a quarter of an hour the prisoners Succaram and Pandoorung came there. They enquired if I had brought the money. They said that they wanted Rs. 10,000. I told them [illegible] in my house. After some discussion they agreed to accept what I had. I left the house on pretence of going for the money. I then had with me seventeen notes. Three for Rs. 20 each, and fourteen for Rs. 10 each. I saw that the police officers were ready, and returned to Bawa's house. I then took the bundle of notes from my pocket, and gave them to Bawa in the presence of the prisoners Succaram and Pandoorung. I told Bawa in their hearing that the bundle contained Rs. 5,000. He knew that the bundle contained notes of the value of two hundred rupees only. He put them in his pocket. The prisoners Succaram and Pandoorung said that the place where I was to receive the gold was near. They, Bawa and I, left the house together. The two prisoners walked ten or twelve paces ahead of Bawa and me. They led the way by Kharruck, Mombadavee and Cheras Bazar to Sonapore. We reached that place at about six o'clock in the evening. We went to a place on the sea beach between Sonapore and Chowpatty. We all four sat down on the sand. In five or ten minutes the prisoners Mahadoo, Runsord, Muggun and Leeladhur, came to us. I recognized them as some of the men I had seen at the Mombadavee Tank. They asked me if I had brought the money. I told them to fetch the gold and I would give them the money. The prisoner Succaram said "the Sett has got the money, fetch the gold." He at the same time said to the prisoner Pandoorung, "go and bring the box of gold." The prisoner Pandoorung got up, and walked away towards Chowpatty. The prisoner Mahadoo then stood up, and called out "Jemadar, Havildar, come here! A man has come here to buy gold, stolen property." On that, the prisoners Hormusjee and Goolab ran up to me. It was then half-past 7 o'clock. The prisoner Hormusjee personated the Jemadar. He seized me by my throat and threw me down. He wore a red turban, and had in his hand the stick, now produced. The prisoner Goolab personated the Havildar. He seized Bawa by his throat, and threw him down. He wore the dark coat and turban, now produced, and had a stick in his hand. When I was thrown down, the prisoners began to search me. I raised an alarm, calling out "sepoy, sepoy." Police sepoys came there, and released Bawa and me from the hold of the prisoners. The police officers arrested on the spot all the prisoners, except Mahadoo and Runsord. We then all proceeded to the Subadar's quarters. I afterwards saw the prisoners Mahadoo and Runsord in the custody of the police. Another man, who has not yet been found, was with the prisoners.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry. Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, defended the fourth prisoner.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POLICE OFFICERS AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A short paragraph in your local columns of this morning intimates that two European constables of the Mounted Police have been stationed at the Stock Exchange in Meadow Street. This is, no doubt, a step in the right direction, and Captain Souter deserves thanks, of the share-going public in particular, for his exertions to keep the thoroughfare clear as far as possible. But the way in which the police perform this duty is highly culpable. Without regard to the position or character of a man, or ascertaining the reason of his being found in the middle of the road, nay, without giving him the least caution to move off, they invariably shove him right and left, making a wrong use also of the club they hold in hand. This ill-use of power and utter discourtesy of the police has more than once in this short space ensued in scuffles, and the Share Market was the scene of great excitement the other day when a respectable gentleman was similarly handled. I draw the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the subject, and am, Sir, yours faithfully,

25th Oct. DAVUR.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your yesterday's issue appeared a letter under the signature of one of the Promoters of the above Corporation, contradicting what was stated as to the number of shares retained by the Promoters, and referring the public to the list of shares distributed to vouch the statement of the said Promoter. I beg with reference to it that you will be good enough to publish the following few lines, conveying the impression of the public regarding the accuracy of such lists.

Within the last few days it has been clearly seen the object of those native Promoters who promote a Bank is to make a large sum of money by the large number of shares amounting from 1,000 to three or four and upwards, which they keep for themselves, the receipt whereof is not issued in a single slip as is usually done in a case of applicants for a hundred or two hundred shares: but numerous small receipts are made to make up the large number of shares if they are for the Promoters themselves so as to facilitate the sale thereof as speedily as possible. Not unfrequently also are they issued in such small receipts in the name of clerks, servants, Brahmin priests, and nearest relations whose names appears as allottees in the list and who sign the memorandum of the Association. Now, Mr. Editor, if a servant or a Brahmin priest for whom it is not easy to earn five hundred or thousand rupees at once in a day or so were paid by the Promoter five or eight hundred rupees, he would with the greatest pleasure endorse the receipt in his name and give it to his benefactors without violating the law. If circumstances like [illegible] of the [illegible] referred to is [illegible] of such a nature as to [illegible] the public impression of the course adopted by the promoters of the Alliance Financial in allotting shares.

In the said letter it is also stated that numerous applicants who were writers (meaning clerks) are dissatisfied only because shares have not been allotted to them; but the remark, I believe, seldom holds good in all cases, if we should mention that one of the native Promoters has thought fit to allot shares to his brothers-in-law, sons-in-law, and other relatives who are no better than clerks or rather quill-drivers, and to certain Brahmins who are mere mendicants visiting his house as Yadneshwer Bhut, &c., and has neglected *other writers*, as they are called, merely because they serve in Government and other offices, though their position and rank in office or their wealth and rank in life are all the better than those abovenamed.

It is lastly to be observed, Mr. Editor, that if the Promoters, as it is stated in the letter in question, have unlimited power to allot shares to such persons as they choose to allot, which of course I cannot doubt, I beg to ask in the name of the public, why at all do the Promoters advertise the projection of a Bank or any other Corporation and invite applications from the public? Would it not be better for them to send round a circular to their friends and relations only and to allot them such shares as they, the Promoters, like, keeping the residue to themselves?

I have full confidence that any self-interest that you may have in such shares will not deter you from giving publicity to an opinion which is nothing but just, and which brings to light the many untoward transactions that are at present rife in this wealthy town.

A SHARE-BROKER.

SIND.

THE MEETING AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—It is such an unusual thing for the head of Government in a non-regulation Province to invite any class of the community to confer with him on a subject of importance to that class, that we cheerfully accord prominence to the account we have to give of the meeting which took place at Government House yesterday noon, pursuant to the notice issued by the Commissioner in Sind requesting the Municipal Commissioners and others to be present for the purpose of hearing what suggestions they might have to offer respecting municipal administration in Kurrachee. The attendance was both large and respectable, and the Commissioner opened the meeting by stating what he considered to be the best mode of supplying the wants of the town. Act XXVI. of 1850 was no longer a fit one for Kurrachee. It was intended for those towns where natives, with little capacity and experience to qualify them for the conduct of public affairs, necessarily had to lie under the supervision and control of the officers of Government. Kurrachee had rapidly outgrown this state of municipal infancy; the people were competent to look after their own interests, and the day had arrived to vest them with greater power in the management of their municipal affairs than they had hitherto enjoyed. It was to communicate his views on the best way of effecting this purpose, and to hear any one present who felt an interest in the subject, that he had convened the present meeting. Mr. Mansfield then entered upon the plan he should recommend for adoption. He would constitute the Municipal Commission of twenty-six members; of these eight should be ex-officio, viz., the Collector, the Deputy Collector, the Executive Engineer, his assistant, the Captain of Police, the Civil Surgeon, the Fouzdar and the Kaddur. To the Natives, of whom 28 tribes were represented at a meeting held at Government House the day before, he would allow twelve elective members; their proportion of representatives now was much too small, whilst that of the Europeans was much too large. To the latter, of whom he said there were about one hundred rate-payers only, he would give four elective members and he should himself appoint two others. He considered this the most equitable scale of representation that could be adopted. As regards the Municipal Executive, he would have a Secretary or a paid Commissioner, intimately acquainted with the duties he would have to perform; capable of conversing with the Natives; who should watch and supervise the expenditure of funds; and, altogether, be such a man as to command the confidence and respect of all classes in the community. Such briefly was the plan he had to offer. But he would have it borne in mind that it is a very difficult thing to frame a Municipal Act for a mixed community of Europeans and Natives. Before resuming his seat, Mr. Mansfield said he would be happy to hear any suggestions from gentlemen present.

Mr. Lidbetter, who had been entrusted at the rate-payers' meeting the day before, with the duty of representing their wishes to the Commissioner, rose to fulfil his task. He began by expressing his satisfaction at the conciliatory spirit the Commissioner manifested in his invitation calling the present meeting; and then he said there was no doubt the present Municipal law was quite insufficient for the wants of a place like Kurrachee. He agreed with the Commissioner in saying that the Natives should be fully represented in our Municipal Councils; and that nothing but good would follow such a result; but, he thought any particular class should not be bound to send one of its own members: for it might not possess an individual competent to fill the office. One class, therefore, should be at liberty to select a representative from another, though it might be from the European. Mr. Lidbetter urged the propriety of making the election of members annual, so as to leave it to the discretion of constituents to remove a representative if he failed to give satisfaction. He should therefore vest the power of removing their members in the hands of the constituents themselves, instead of vesting it as at present in the hands of the Commissioner. Furthermore, the election of members should not be subject to the sanction of the Commissioner.

Mr. Mansfield observed that the obtaining of this sanction was a mere matter of form.

The next point Mr. Lidbetter would like to bring forward was the election of the President and Vice-President of the Municipal Commission by the members themselves. The presence at the board of the Collector and Deputy Collector, in their official capacities, tended to exert undue influence over the native commissioners who naturally felt disinclined to oppose Government.

Mr. Mansfield interrupted Mr. Lidbetter to enquire in what way undue influence could be exercised? It seemed to him that people in Kurrachee entertained the opinion that officials were actuated by very sinister motives indeed.

Mr. Lidbetter explained he did not mean to say that the Collector would seek to exercise undue influence, but that officer nevertheless carried it with him, and it interfered with the independent expression of opinion among the Natives. They even watched to see which way the Collector voted without reference to the question at issue, so as not to offend him.

Mr. Mansfield remarked that all Europeans exercised influence over Natives, and that Natives did not like to array themselves against them. (Here we understood the Commissioner to say that an instance of this had presented itself the day before, when a large number of Natives had been prevailed upon to attend the ratepayers' meeting instead of coming to Government House.)

Mr. Lidbetter continued to say that the Collector should not be President of the Municipality because he was eight months in the year absent from the place. ("Say six," interrupted Mr. Mansfield) Six, then, said Mr. Lidbetter; but it was undoubtedly the fact that Collectors were constantly changing. Within a few years past no less than seven gentlemen had filled the office. It could not be expected, therefore, that they would be well up in their work or well acquainted with the wants of the inhabitants. Besides, Collectors didn't like the work. ("But they must," interrupted Mr. Mansfield, amidst suppressed laughter.) That is, resumed Mr. Lidbetter, they do it very unwillingly, because it adds to the already onerous list of duties they have to perform. The next thing he would urge was the transfer of the exclusive control of the municipal expenditure to the Commissioners themselves.

Mr. Mansfield strongly objected to this. In Calcutta where several lacs of revenue accrued, it required a reference to Government to expend a larger sum than Rs. 50,000. The object of Government was to secure economy in this expenditure. It was also to check the system of canvassing by which municipal executives were known to obtain an increase of salary. Mr. Mansfield added that he felt he had himself lent his sanction to sums granted by the Municipality during his absence, which should not have been passed. Government was so careful of the manner in which municipal funds were laid out, that a few years ago a special enactment had to be passed to sanction grants to Dispensaries and Schools.

Mr. Lidbetter certainly thought there should be some check exercised over the voting away of the people's money; but he considered this check would be more efficacious if it rested in the hands of the constituents themselves. Mr. Lidbetter concluded his remarks by agreeing with the Commissioner on the subject of securing the services of a paid Commissioner to carry on the work of the Municipality.

Mr. Jacob rose to say that he had read Act IX. of 1862 attentively, and found it stated distinctly that the ex-officio Commissioners shall not at any time exceed the proportion of one-third in number of the non-official Commissioners. If, as stated by Mr. Mansfield, the Europeans were to have only four members, the *ex-officios* would then exceed one-third of the non-officials.

Mr. Mansfield remarked that the two members he should select for the Europeans in addition to the four elective Commissioners, would not be officials, but independent members. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that for six months in the year, during the absence of officers in the Districts, there would be only three *ex-officios* present at the meetings.

On the Commissioner's asking if any one else had any remarks to offer, Mr. Berrie rose to suggest the partition of the town into wards. Residents within these wards might elect members from their own or other wards [illegible] chose, whose duty would be to look [illegible] terests of the wards they represented. Mr. Berrie also warmly supported the proposition that members should be elected annually and that the Commissioner in Sind should not have the power of removing them, and with great want of tact he introduced his own case as illustrative of the abuse of power that might be committed whenever a member proved himself obnoxious. This led to some curt and severe remarks from Mr. Mansfield on Mr. Berrie's conduct as a member of the municipality. Mr. Berrie, not the least disconcerted, proceeded to suggest that, as the Commissioner had himself admitted, it was no easy matter to frame a municipal law for a place like Kurrachee, it would be wise to bring together the Special Committee of the municipality and the ratepayers' committee appointed to consider the remodelling of affairs, in order that a law as near the one required as possible might be drafted.

No one else having any observations to offer, the Commissioner rose and declared the meeting dissolved.—*Sindian, October* 19.

ULWAR.

(*From the Delhi Gazette.*)

THE writer of the following, relating to the Ulwur-murder business, has a right to be heard; we therefore give his letter a prominent place:—

SIR,—As your first informant on the unfortunate *fracas* which lately took place in the Ulwur State, I feel myself called upon to notice the version you have given of the affair in your issue of the 1st instant. Your narrative is prefaced with the remark that you were unconsciously misled by me when you published the statement embodied in your previous article on the subject, and my endeavour here shall be to prove to you that the public are indebted in this matter to the very source you condemn, for the only reliable account that has yet found its way to the surface.

I must premise that the time which has elapsed since your second article appeared, has been employed by me in getting the facts with which I furnished you sifted and confirmed, and that I have left no means untried of arriving at a clear understanding of the whole business from its commencement to its unhappy conclusion. The results, I rejoice to think, are such as I always expected: they are identical with those which found a place in your issue of the 13th September.

At the risk of being thought dull and prosy I must crave permission to go over, as briefly as possible, the leading incidents in the affair, so as to fix for myself a clear starting point. When I have done this, I shall be prepared to supply a few new links which my second inspection of the matter has enabled me to discover, and I shall also be in a position to point out the improbable nature of some of the incidents with which your second informant (whoever he may be) has furnished your journal.

I commence then *ab initio*, and the first circumstance which I find of importance to notice is the Thakoor of Shaun Kotra's anxiety to get his daughter married to the Rajah of Ulwur, and to have the ceremony performed at his own house in defiance of all custom and precedent. The father of the present Rajah, Binch Sing, was also married to a daughter of the house of Shaun Kotra, but the lady, being of inferior station to the Rajah, had to travel to Ulwur before the ceremony could be performed. But the world is moving forward with rapid strides, and the man who was once glad to dress in fustian, is not to be satisfied now with anything short of the finest velvet. So with the Thakoor. He wanted the Rajah for a son-in-law, and to outstrip his ancestors and predecessors he strove to get the knot tied within his own doors. But the Rajah being naturally conservative, resisted the innovation as an intended indignity, and the business was likely to fall to the ground, when the unfortunate Meean Jan thought of making capital of the difficulty, and offered his services to the Thakoor for a consideration.

The Rajah of Ulwur was induced to go to Shaun Kotra by a false representation of Meean Jan's to the effect, that the Jeypore Rajah would likewise honour the occasion with his presence. Of course the latter never came, and never intended coming. Such a step would have been considered highly *infra dig.*, and even if he was asked to attend, of which there is no absolute certainty, we are told by yourself that he took refuge in the illness of a favoured officer of State, and urged that as an excuse for his absence.

The marriage took place under the very circumstances related on the first occasion, and the Rajah had got as far as Rajgurh on his way home when the *fracas* took place which ended in Meean Jan's death. This is an outline of the case, and I pledge my word for its correctness. I now proceed to analyze the statements put forth in your issue of the 1st October. I find it there stated that "His Highness left Ulwur for Shaun Kotra attended by a large retinue." The assertion is founded in error. His Highness never designed paying Shaun Kotra a visit when he left Ulwur. His destination was a place called Shahpoor, and he was proceeding thither to perform some ceremony connected with the *chotee*, or lock of hair which every Brahmin wears at the top of his head. Meean Jan went with the camp, and when the party were still some distance from Shahpoor, he struck off for Shaun Kotra, and there hatched the plot into which he found means to betray the Rajah, when His Highness was returning from Shahpoor to Ulwur.

The next statement hazarded by your informant shows his utter ignorance of the truth in this matter. You mention on his authority, that "on its return the marriage procession halted at Rajgurh.......... The distribution of dahlies, nuzzurs, &c., incidental to so great an occasion was entrusted to Meean Jan .... By the time the bride reached the palace, which she did shortly after her husband, sobriety was not in the ascendant." Will you believe me when I say that the marriage procession from Shaun Kotra did not reach Rajgurh until three days *after* the death of Meean Jan? It may seem incredible to you that two such opposite statements should be made regarding the same event by two people claiming to be equally well-informed on the point. Nevertheless it is as true as anything can be, that Meean Jan was dead, and buried, when the bride from Shaun Kotra arrived at Rajgurh;* and the delay occured in this wise. The Rajah, as I have already insisted, (you will now see my reason) had no intention of bringing away a bride from Shaun Kotra, and when he found he had been caught in the toils, and the young lady was being forced on him, he consented to the marriage, but the moment it was over he took dak for Rajgurh with a few chosen attendants, leaving his retinue (which was not large enough to admit of his being present with the procession had he even wished it) to come up slowly in the bride's train. His haste to reach Rajgurh was occasioned by the presence there of two other ladies whom His Highness had promised to marry. The Rajah had lost time in the Shaun Kotra business, for which provision had not previously been made, and to save the credit of the fair creatures he was to wed at Rajgurh, he was obliged, as I have said, to do the distance by dak.

Assuming that this portion of my narrative is correct, and I challenge contradiction, your informant's next assertion that "the delicate and honourable task of escorting the lady (of Shaun Kotra) from her carriage to her state palki was confided to the favorite Meean Jan," goes for nothing, while the exciting scene in which the Princess is depicted as struggling and shrieking in Meean Jan's embrace, dwindles down into the mere effort of a fertile imagination. But even if I grant that Meean Jan was alive and well at this time, you will, I think, find very few people ignorant enough of native customs to believe that he could ever have been deputed to receive the bride of a Prince and a strict *purdah nasheen* when she alighted from her carriage. The idea is simply preposterous, as in the longest and most difficult journeys which the native Rajahs undertake, the women of their *zenana* are surrounded by an army of eunuchs and female attendants, whose ranks no man would dare to break through, and whose presence renders it quite unnecessary that the task of escorting a princess should be confided to an unprivileged stranger of the male sex.

The last statement which I shall call in question refers to the Rajah's presence in the banquetting hall at the time of Meean Jan's death by the hand of Gobind Sing. I repeat that His Highness did not enter the place until Meean Jan had been mortally wounded, and was lying in the agonies of death upon the floor. The whole thing occurred exactly as I described it to you, and I have the testimony of every witness who has yet been examined on the subject, to prove that my account is based upon accomplished facts.

Your article in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 1st October would lead one to suppose that what is there advanced is the same in substance with the report which has been forwarded to His Excellency Sir John Lawrence by the Special Commission appointed to investigate the case. If such is your meaning, I can only say that either you have been grossly deceived by your informant, or the report has been garbled to an extent which is truly perplexing. Two investigations were held at Rajgurh after the event, the one by order of the Rajah, the other by order of the Governor General: and on each occasion the evidence given by the witnesses was precisely the same in character. How the facts and opinions put forth in your issue of the 1st October could have found a place in Major Nixon's report, is a matter which it is difficult to reconcile with the actual results of both investigations and the presumed honesty of the gentlemen who were charged with the duty of clearing up all doubt in the case by an impartial analysis of the circumstances *proved before them* to have occurred before and after Meean Jan's death.

If the facts elicited by the special Commission have been placed before Sir John Lawrence, I have no fears for the result, but if they have not, I can only urge here that the case may be re-investigated by men unconnected with the political department, and unfettered by any bias for or against the parties concerned or charged with being concerned in this unfortunate business.

* I, too, informed you on the first occasion that the bride reached Rajgurh in the Rajah's company, but I have since ascertained that I was in error.

THE PEISHWAS.

(*From the Poona Observer.*)

WE believe it is a common impression among the English in this country that the newspaper press is a novelty in India, and its influence upon the proceedings of public men a thing only yet beginning, and not fully established. If so, there never was a greater mistake, as we shall proceed to quote an anecdote to show. The fact is that newspapers not only existed in India a hundred years ago, before the country was occupied by the British, but had much more effect on the conduct of the rulers than vernacular papers can possibly have now; for the simple reason that the then rulers were capable of r[illegible] and the rulers of the present [illegible] it is much to be w[illegible] reasons. [illegible]

his name is still held in veneration, and had he lived he might have made a great figure in history. He was one day seated on the Gooltekree hill, near Poona, watching an elephant fight; his brother Narrayen Rao, some years younger than himself, by his side and the officers of the court around. One of the elephants becoming angry, came at full speed towards the spot where they sat, on which all the officers, forgetting the politeness due to the Peishwa, took themselves off with surprising rapidity. The young Narrayen Rao rose to fly with the rest—but the Peishwa took him by the arm. "Brother," he said, "what will the *ukbars* say of you?" The youth recollected himself, composed his countenance as none but a native can, and sat down again; for a Peiswa's brother may be squashed, but must not run. The danger (as Grand Duff describes) soon became imminent, but was averted by the extraordinary courage of a Mahratta Sillidar named Appajee Rao Pahtunkur, who, drawing his dagger, sprang in front of the Peishwa, and turned the animal side by wounding him in the trunk. The Peishwa declared that this incident gave him high hopes of his brothers's future career, and that the latter would distinguish himself if he lived. It is much to be lamented, as it seems to erring human judgment, that these two young men should both have been cut off in early life before they were able to render the services to their country of which their virtues gave promise.

There is no such thing as smoke without fire, and the great pre-eminence in India which this extraordinary family acquired makes it absolutely necessary to conclude that there must have been some real heroism in their character and disposition to call it out; something at any rate beyond the mere cunning and audacity to which we are perhaps too much inclined to limit their claim to respect. And in truth when we turn to their history no doubt remains that they were very extraordinary men, possessing not merely ability but magnanimity and real patriotism. The first of them was Ballajee Vishvanath, who as we had occasion to mention some days ago, obtained the office of Peishwa and possession of Poona in the year 1714, exactly a century and a half ago. He was an able minister, among several able men whom India then possessed, and died in 1720. He was succeeded by his son, the great Bajee Rao, a man who may fairly be compared with Sivajee, as the second great consolidator of the Mahratta empire, and whose career is one of the most romantic and extraordinary in history. He conquered Malwa and Bundlecund, and appeared, to the terror of the Mogul Emperor, before the gates of Delhi; obtained a claim to a share in all the revenues of the Deccan; and compelled the veteran warrior Nizam-ool-Moolk in a most ably conducted campaign to surrender almost at discretion. Under his rule Scindia and Holkar rose to eminence; the former, though of good family was not very rich, and served orginally as a simple Sillidar, and was even entrusted, as tradition has it, with the care of the Peishwa's slippers. Bajee Rao died April 28, 1740. The extraordinary eminence of his talents, in contrast with the indolence of his master the Raja Shao, caused the whole power of the state to be centred almost naturally in his hands; and a few years later the revolution in the reigning family which took place on Shao's death made the power of the Peishwas easily paramount.

Ballajee Bajee Rao, his successor, was almost his father's equal; and it was under his reign, which lasted twenty years, that the fruits of his able administration were reaped, and the Mahratta empire extended to its widest limits. Nagpore had been conquered long before: Orissa and Bengal, Rajpootana, Rohilcund and Lahore, were now successively laid under tribute. Under the "Nana Saheb," as Balajee was then and is still generally called, the revenue of the Mahrattas rose to ten crores of rupees: in one year, including exactions from foreign powers, he realised thirty-six. But it is his distinguishing glory that under his rule the country first obtained that tranquillity which is necessary to secure anything like prosperity, and the peasantry of the Deccan even yet regard his memory with gratitude, as the first ruler who obtained for them the blessing of peace after many ages of anarchy and trouble.

At last however these great successes ended in a reverse still more memorable. There was no power in India that could withstand the Mahrattas; but one such entered from the north-west, and contested with them the supremacy over Delhi. Only a few months before, a great Mahratta army having the Peishwa's cousin Sudasew Rao for its commander, and Mulhar Rao Holkar, several of the Sindia's, the Guicowar, Powar of Dhar, the Vinchoorkur, the Poorundhuree, and all the noted Mahratta chiefs among its officers, had taken Delhi; one of the chiefs had even proposed, perhaps in jest, to place Viswas Rao, the Peishwa's eldest son, who was also with them, on the throne of Aurungzebe. But an avenger was at hand, in the person, and formidable army, of Ahmed Shah, king of Cabul. The two armies met at Panniput on the 7th of January 1761, and on that fatal field the supremacy of the Mahrattas was lost for ever. Such of the survivors as returned to the Deccan left two hundred thousand of their host dead behind them. The Peishwa's son and cousin, and the Dhar chief, were among the slain. Ballajee Rao was crossing the Nerbudda northwards (for some reports of the impending danger had reached him, and he was bringing an army to the assistance of his friends) when a soucars' cossid was encountered with a note for some one in Aurungabad. The Peishwa opened it and read:—"Two pearls have been dissolved; twenty-seven gold mohurs have been lost; of the silver and copper, there is no counting up the sum!" and the arrival of fugitives from the army soon placed the matter beyond a doubt, and all Maharashtra in mourning. The old Peishwa never recovered the shock. He retraced his steps to Poona, and died at the temple of Parvati, which he had built, in June of the same year.

He had three sons, Viswas Rao, killed at Panniput; Mahadoo Rao, and Narrayen Row the two brothers whom we have already mentioned and who successively held the office of Peishaw. Mahadeo Rao was distinguished in the field, but he was more distinguished by his not less intrepid and determined warfare against the corruptions which had crept into the administration. He had one quality which is a sure mark of greatness—the perception of great qualities in others, so that when himself almost a boy he was able to make the best possible selection of ministers. One of these was the celebrated Ram Shastree, who held the judicial administration—a man perfectly incorruptible, and on whose virtues there was no stain ever known to rest. He revived the punchayet system, and originated and consolidated that excellent code of caste law which is now being translated and explained by the learned labors of Professor Buhler, and which we hope before long to see established in its proper place as the foundation of the civil jurisprudence of the country, instead of the theoritical and inapplicable codes which seem to be shovelled in, whether as freight or ballast, into most of the vessel which reach our shores from England.

Mahdoo Rao died in 1771, and Narrayen Rao succeeded, only to fall a victim to the ambition of an unscrupulous woman. This was Anundee Bhai, wife of his uncle Rugonath Rao, or Rugoba. Rugoba was not a wicked man, but he was a very weak man. He allowed his wife to persuade him to arm her with a written order empowering some one or other to seize the person of the young Peishwa; but having obtained it, the wretched woman altered the word "dharrawe" into "marawe." The paper is still, we believe, in the Poona duftur, and the fatal correction plainly visible; and there is no Mahratta who does not believe that it was the hand of Anundee Bhai that made it. The consequence was that the young prince was slaughtered almost in his uncle's presence whither he had fled for refuge, in the now dismantled place in the city of Poona, in the eighteenth year of his age. Ragoba did not reap the reward of his guilt; he was indeed proclaimed Peishwa, but public indignation was too strong to allow him to retain the sceptre. He was met too by a difficulty which it was strange he did not foresee; Narrayen left a widow pregnant, who of course easily obtained the support of a party among the ministers, and was conveyed to the fort of Poorundhur, where in 1773 she was safely delivered of a son—Mahdeo Rao the second. A year later Anundee Bhai also lay in at Dhar, and produced a son who became in his turn the second Bajee Rao. During the minority of these youths the government was administered by Nana Furnavese. The tragical end of Madeo Rao while still a youth, and the excitement among the people which followed, and which enabled Bajee Rao to assume the administration of the government; his disastrous reign, his fall, and the peaceful but inglorious end of his career,—are too well known to need repetition. Of all the Peishwas he was—unless we are to include the Butcher of Cawnpore in the list—the last and the worst; a most unworthy termination to a succession of great men. We have recently heard the Brahmans reproached with the charge that they only sought a livelihood by means which involved as little mental or bodily exertion as possible on their part. We should have supposed that if there was one accusation which the order might have escaped it was this. Certainly it was by no intell[illegible] of God thus wasted:—men with a not illaudable ambition forced to compete with others at this huge and unfair disadvantage; the best years of life given to the acquisition of a language which is of no value when acquired; acute and able men denied all career except one which can only make them contemptible: the energies of powerful minds thrown away on perfectly profitless pursuits. We will at any rate not be parties to a deception; and we would assure our Brahman friends that if there are any qualities of the English which they feel to be worthy of imitation—for we are conquerors now as they were once—those qualities are not to be attributed to the "poets and philosophers" (heaven save the mark!) to whom they have heard them ascribed. We must go a good deal deeper than the infinitesimal influence of poets and philosophers for the causes which have formed the mind of Europe.

One anecdote is too good to be omitted. After the murder of Narayen Rao Rugonath, his uncle appointed the incorruptible Ram Shastree to investigate it. The judge came to make his report. "Well," said the Peishwa, "who did it?" "you yourself," said the Shastree; "here is the order in your own handwriting!" Rugonath admitted his partial complicity; he had given the order for the Peishwa's apprehension; and asked what atonement he could make. "Your own life!" said the indignant Shastree; "for you can be of no further service to your country, and you will never prosper as long as you live!" Nor did he. The Shastree added that he himself would neither enter Poona nor accept any employment while Ragonath bore rule. He kept his word, and retired to a sequestered village near Waee.

History has been called a record of great crimes; and some of the men we have commemorated were not exempt from them. The private life of Ballajee was stained with gross sensuality. But history is also partially a record of noble struggles against prevailing crime; and far as we are from maintaining that these men had virtues which could stand the scrutinizing gaze of the Searcher of hearts, we may yet honor them for their enduring efforts, not wholly selfish, to uphold regular Government, protect the weak, and keep some semblance of order in the midst of chaos and confusion.

SHARP WORK.—The great hall was, I may say next door to the English Opera-house, and many times when I had represented *Hela*, in Barnett's Opera of "The Mountain Sylph," on a hot summer's night, my face covered with grease and painted all over a dark earthy brown, have I left the stage in a fearful heat, washed my face and neck in a basin of almost boiling water, dressed for the concert-room, ran breathless to Exeter-hall, heard in the street the last chords of "I know that my Redeemer," ran up the steep flight of steps, entered the orchestera, and sung "The trumpet shall sound" as if I had been nursed for the occasion for the last four-and-twenty hours. It is astonishing what excitement will do, and it is deplorable in the life of a professional man to know what helplessness in a few hours after such agitation and responsibility visits his constitution: excitement is the soul of our professional career. We could not sing with the same energy night after night during the run of an opera, or sing in a concert-room the same song for a whole season, unless excited by a change of audience. If the public could once be made aware of what they lose by a moderate enthusiasm, we should have no apathetic assemblages. As a lamp is fed with oil, so must a singer be fed with applause, or the wheels will revolve sluggishly, and but little knowledge of its value will be obtained. As I before observed, with us excitement is everything; and we do not ourselves know what we can do, until goaded or spurred by absolute necessity.—*Musical and Personal Recollections. By Henry Phillips.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 25TH.

Roundell, Major, 28th Regiment, embarkation for England, from Poona.
Montgomery, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Wallace, Lieutenant, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, on leave, from Kirkee.
Cates, Assistant Surgeon, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.
Manderson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Cannanore.
Pierce, Captain T., 10th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Hunter, Lieutenant A. C., 17th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Nusseerabad.
Cooper, Major A. S., 33rd Foot, on leave, from Khandalla.
Hoseason, Lieutenant Colonel H., Madras Staff Corps, from Aurungabad.
Steuart, Captain F. G., 9th Regiment N. I., from Rypoor.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 25TH.

Franks, Captain R. R., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Pierce, Captain T., 10th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDER.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 25th Oct.

Squadron Order No 504, October 11th, appointing Mr. Daniel Robertson as Gunner of the steamer *Zenobia*, is hereby cancelled.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

OCT.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
25	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat Oct. 24.

DEPARTURES.

OCT.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
25	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McLachlan	Surat.
	Princess Royal	Anderson	Amherst.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. Laate; Mr. Hunter; and Mr. Harper.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Madura*, W. Brown, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Magnolia*, E. W. Powell, bound to London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *General Outram*, for Malabar Coast.
Steamer *Salsette*, for China.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 25TH OCTOBER 1864.

London.

Magnolia—7 bales cotton, 24½ cwt., Vurmdhmun Poonjy; *Tiverton*—37 packages coffee, 74 cwt., 22 lbs., 30 chests mother of pearl shells, 81 cwt. 3 qr. 24 lbs., 10 chests gum, 41½ cwt., Rujubally Allyrozac.

Liverpool.

Catherine Rosalia—51½ bales cotton, 180 cwt., Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff and Co.; 567 bundles linseed, 264½ cwt., Jairam Visram.

Chanper—678 bundles linseed, 339 cwt., Sewjee Bhanjee.

Elizabeth Kate—35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Bhanjee Damjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., H. Cason and Co. 121 bales cotton, 365 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Gattinean—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Gooldass Dewcurn; 31 bales wool, 93 cwt., Khimjee Ramjee.

Lancastrina—25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Enderjee Liladhur; 142 bales cotton, 497 cwt., Ramjee Khimjee.

Lydia Williams—4 bales cotton, 14½ cwt., Rugoonath Ramdass; 800 bundles coiryarn, 175 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 142 bales cotton, 497 cwt., Goculdass Madhowjee; 1,000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Negotiator—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Ludha Moorjee; 60 bales cotton, 241¼ cwt., Woomersy Velijee and Co.; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Dewcurn Runmull; 26 bales cotton, 91 cwt., Lalchund Khimchund; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Northern Empire—58 bales cotton, 203 cwt., Madhowjee Ramdass.

Queen of the Clyde—200 bags linseed, 300 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 175 bales cotton, 612½ cwt., Kessowjee Wagjee; 123 bales cotton, 427 cwt., Bapoobhoy Visram; 48 bales cotton, 168 cwt., Heralall Rumgopall; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Walljee Pursotum; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Vusunjee Goculdass; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

South Carolina—28 bales wool, 84 cwt., Valljee Narronjee; 39½ bales cotton, 138½ cwt., Jumnadass Vizlall; 65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Nuthoo Ladjee; 40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Damjee Hunsraz; 34 bales wool, 102 cwt., Davecdass Sewram; 35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Lalldass Chabildass; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Vusunjee Liladhur; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Virjee Megjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vurndhmun Premjee; 1 box china ware, Cardwell, Parsons and Co.

Havre.

City of Dublin,—250 packages coffee, 375 cwt., Kessowjee Jadowjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., J. Sergfried and Co.

Suez.

Steamer *Malta*—1 box curiosities, Ralli Brothers; 1 bundle silk, 63 lbs., Hajee Mirza Suffea Misky; 2 bundles silk, 115 lbs., Hajee Abdool Monjett; 2 bundles shawls, 108 pieces Cambay stones, Hajee Zuncil Abadin.

Galle.

Steamer *Salsette*—1 package Tortoiseshells, 120 lbs., Noorbhoy Adumjee.

Penang.

Steamer *Salsette*—1 box silver Dollars, Fazul Mossud Essa and Co.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Salsette*—11 chests M. opium 140 lbs. each, Sittaram Nundlall; 1 chest M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 45 chest M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 18 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.; 51 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Nusseroo Moses; 23 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Munjee and Co.; 55 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 8 chests M. opium, 137 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Wm. Nicol and Co.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Salsette*,—10 chests M. opium, 139 lbs., each, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 40 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Nesserwanjee Ruttonjee and Co.; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Wm. Nicol and Co.

Calcutta.

Steamer *Salsette*—15 boxes specie, the East India Bank.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton ...	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0.
	Seeds ...	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.
London	Cotton ...	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Seeds ...	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s.
To Havre To Clyde To Hull		Nothing doing.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... 6-13 to 6-14.
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White ... 32 to 35.
Niger .... 27 to 28. Nominal.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c. l. signifies "commenced loading.")

FOR LONDON.

Burgoyne [illegible] & Co. (c. l. July 15.)
[illegible] (c. l. Oct. 7.)
[illegible] & Co. [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co. (c. 1 Oct. 24)
1236 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co. (c. 1 Aug. 30)
1175 Lydia Williams, Carr—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1 Sept. 9)
1746 Merchant Prince, Treen—Souza, Pinto & Co.
1097 Negotiator, Oldham—Stevens Brothers & Co.
1309 Northern Empire, Nevett—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. 1 Sept. 16)
1179 Queen of the Clyde, Davis—Blackwell & Co. (c. 1 Sept. 30)
1438 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. (c. 1 Aug. 15)
961 Tiger, Orr—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. 1 Oct. 20)

For Havre.

814 City of Dublin, Scott—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. 1 Oct. 11)

For Juddah.

366 Nassir, Nacoda (Aug. 30)

For Calcutta.

1829 Benares, Noyes—Hoogler Adair. (c. 1 Oct. 7)
442 Bhadrangur, Bennett—H. M. Sedick. (c. 1 Oct. 24)
1191 Cornagh,—Prince of Wales Shipping Co., Limited.
380 Fiery Cross, Bluney—H. M. Sedick. (c. 1 Oct. 23)
477 Good Success, McGregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.
1628 Wellington, Brown—P. & O. Co. (c. 1 Oct. 18)
1248 Malabar, Thorn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1 Oct. 8)
1247 Prince Frederick William—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. 1 Oct. 19)
1296 Liverpool, Reardon.

For Singapore and Hongkong.

472 Indore (s) Brown—C. M. S. N. Co.

For China.

Salsette (s) Murray, P. & O. Co.

For Mauritius.

304 Adet Nabadon, De Lange.

For Kurrachee and Mauritius.

347 Ashraffar, Nacoda—Dossabhoy Rajowjee.

Not Fixed.

1408 Bennington—B. H. Cama & Co.
1371 Bombay Merchant, Nacoda.
East Indian, Cameron—W. Nicol & Co.
Elgin (s.), Brod.
635 Prince Alfred, Stafford—Cursdass Narondas.
Prince Martin, Lefrane.
Governor Higginson (s), Boyte—B. I. S. N. Co.'s.
795 Janet Mitchell, Bruce—Macnee & Co.
1324 Harfield, Hunter—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
463 Jeddo, (s) Grindle—P. & O. Co.
701 Jerusalem, Collier—W. Nicol & Co.
1402 Ralph Brunel, Fraser—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Lady Franklin, Hill.
2175 Lorena, Humphrey—Hajee Mahomed Sedick. (For sale.)
1410 McGuirky, Marley—Nasmyth & Co.
1094 Mystery, Tong—Dady & Sorabjee.
302 Mustica, Nacoda.
587 Nagpur, Mirers.
1074 Ottawa, (s) Hale—P. & O. Co.
909 Owen Glendower, Norris—Ewart Latham & Co.
Salamy, Nacoda.
236 Rory O'More, Leach—C. & Manockjee. (For sale)
Shurof Alamed, Nacoda.
1411 Wasp, Story—Eastonjee Cowasjee.

Royal Navy.

H. M.'s Str. Feroze ... ... 5 Guns, Lieut. Garforth.
Wasp ... ... 13 ... Capt. Bowden.
Pantooon ... ... 11 ... Comr. Purvis.

Bombay Marine.

Steamers.

Aberwitch ... ...
Berenice ... ...
Coromandel ... ... Bombay Harbour.
Clyde ... ... Do. Do.
Comet ... ...
Dalhousie ... ...
Goolnaur ... ... Bombay Harbour.
Hugh Rose ... ...
Hugh Lindsay ... ... Bombay Harbour.
Pluto ... ... Do. Do.
Semiramis ... ... Do. Do.
Snake ... ... Do. Do.
Satellite ... ...
Victoria ... ...
Zenobia ... ... Bombay Harbour.

Floating Batteries.

Auckland ... ... Has Steam Power.
Clive ... ... Has no steam Power.
Falkland ... ... Do. do.

Miscellaneous.

Lady Falkland ... ... Has Steam Power.
Euphrates } ... ... Holds Persian Gulf Telegraph.
Goorianee }

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The arrival of more detailed English news by way of Galle yesterday morning, announcing a very depressed cotton market and numerous failures at home, had very little effect on the prices of shares here. In fact, there was a slight rise in the morning, Alliance Financials being sold at 50 and 51 per cent. pm.; but afterwards business became slack, except in Back Bay shares, for which there is now a very steady and increasing demand. Yesterday there were eager buyers at an advance of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per share; and our closing rate is Rs. 24,750, firm. Chinas and Bank of of Indias also showed a slight improvement. London and Bombay Banks have fallen to 7 per cent. The price of cotton for delivery has in spite of the unfavourable news been maintained at Rs. 570.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight	101¼
Do.	30 days' sight ...	101½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	60 Do. do. ...	100½
China	60 Do. do. ...	223½

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	600	7½ pr. ct.	185 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	250		41 per cent. pm.
Alliance Financial ...	500		50 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	125		112 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal ...	5,000	10	10,000 per sh. with [illegible]
Bank of India ...	250	8	27 ex div. [illegible]
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	244 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank ...	100		25 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100		14 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	100		39 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125		Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100		28 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	84 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	200	5 do.	150 per cent.
China Bank	37		47 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank ...	500	9 do.	135 ex. div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank ...	25		26 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation ...	50		4½ per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50		27 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	200		90 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank ...	120		33 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank			7 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	137 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India ...	200		20 ex div.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000		Rs. 24,750 p. share
Colaba Land Company ...	20,000		Rs. 60,000 pm. per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited ... One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	450	Rs. 47,000 per share pm.
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000		
2 Free Press Co.'s Shares	1,500		
House and Land Investment Company ...	200		Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 27,500 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,300 per share.	Rs. 27,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	350 do.	Rs. 19,500 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co ...	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600		Rs. 2,900 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company ...	1,200		Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee) ...	700		Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500		Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co ...	450		Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras ...	500		25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee ...	1,000		300 pm. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited) ...	650		150 pm. sh. nml.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock ...	213-5-0	pr. ct.	[Discount] Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 2 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	200 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	1,100		Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	820		Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,900	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500		Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co. ...	5,000		Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co. ...	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 [nml.]
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co. ...	1,500		Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co. ...	1,500		Rs. 200 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,500		200 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250		
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500		Rs. 35 pm.
Messrs. Vegas & Co.'s Ship & Dock Company, L.	500		300 dis.
Union Shipping Company Limited			7½ per share.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000		Par.
	1,000		Par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company ...	300		20 pm.
Bonded Warehouse ...	200		200 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250		nominal
Bombay Gas Company ...	50		8 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50		Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100		Par
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld ...	100		1 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,
Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ...		95
Loan 1835-36 ...	}	92½
Loan 1842-43 ...	}	
Loan 1854-55 ...	}	
New Five per Cent. Loan ...		103¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ...		110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes ...	10-8
Spanish Dollars	210
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	223½
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	16-7/16

PRICES CURRENT, 31st October 1864.

COTTON at Colaba
Dholera, (ready.) ...
Bhownuggur ...
Broach ...
Surat ...
Oomrawuttee ...

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide.
J. J. Rousseau.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above £50 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0½d.
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0½d.
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
On demand ... 2s. 0d.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Batavia.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on sale at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or State Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with

Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq., Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. E. NOBLE, Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS HILLER, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta, Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d.
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d.
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d.
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0d.
On demand ... ... at 2s. 0d.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 4 "
" 12 " ... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £3,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL PAID UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—No. 1, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOXKEY, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. BUSHELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China.
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta.)

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint-Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint-Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ... 2s. 1¼d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand ... 2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland ... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... ... 4 "
" 12 " ... ... 5 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be ascertained, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY

(LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEROJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless notice [illegible] fifteen days prior to the notice of [illegible] you.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.
RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 3 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 " " 5 " "
Do. 12 " " 6 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum. Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills	London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHOOWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND and PRENTIS.

London Bankers.

THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Demand 2s. 0d. do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 200, nor exceeding Rs. 10,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 6 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for commission.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realising Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ½ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,

Bombay, 26th September 1864. T. S. K. DIVISON, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING) PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) RESERVED FUND £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000).

Head Office ... LONDON. | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Demand ... 2s. 0d. do.
Circular Notes ... ... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating or Current Deposits, payable on demand at not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 3 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the amounts are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge and realize the Interests and Dividends for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

[illegible] and the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the person to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ... 10 to 1

Bombay, 1st September 1864. H. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Reserve Fund, £[illegible]

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTEN, Esq.

ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. { The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Manilla.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. ... at 2s. 0½d.
2 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d.
1 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d.
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 11¾d.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5
Do. 12 do. 6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

Where a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Bombay, 11th October 1864. J. L. BROOIE, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઈના જેપાન
(લીમીટેડ)

دی بینک آف ہندوستان چین اینڈ جاپان
(لیمیٹیڈ)

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING, IN 50,000 SHARES OF £40 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE.—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES [illegible] DANIELL, Esq., Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY BRANDELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FRENCHE, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATELL.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ... ... The Bank of England.
Do. ... ... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL ... ... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ... ... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ... ... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ... ... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange—

Six months' sight ... ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Four " ... ... 2s. 0½d. do.
Three " ... ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
One " ... ... 2s. 0d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ...
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe. } 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are usual payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
do. 5½ do. do.
do. 5 do. do.
do. 4½ do. do.
[illegible] notice

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. at 3 do. at 2s. 0½d.
Do. Demand ... } 2s.
Do. Scotland ...
Do. Ireland ...

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £3 and under £50 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ... ... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ... ... 3 "
Do. 6 " ... ... 4 "
Do. 12 " ... ... 5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed, "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 21st September 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. |
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES ERVIN, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand do. 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ... ... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0½d.
" 3 " 2s. 0½d.
" 2 " 2s. 0¼d.
" 1 " 2s. 0¼d.
on Demand 2s. 0d.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 6 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited Liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT, Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HEWITT, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ... ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. do. ... ... 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. do. ... ... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. ... ... 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. do. ... ... 2s. 0¼d. "
Demand ... ... 2s. 0d.

Drafts for amounts under £50, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, whenever requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 5 "
12 " " 6 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandise, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 a. m. to 3-30 p. m.
Saturdays ... ... 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay 27th Sept. 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે જોઈન્ટ સ્ટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 80 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manockjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq., of Messrs. Manockjee Nusserwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. KIRKMAN and HARDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allows interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from Rs. 300 to 50,000 Rupees; above the latter amount a special arrangement will be required.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent.
" 6 " " 6 "
" 3 " " 5 "
" 1 " " 4 "

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities, Bank and other Shares, upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents, Produce upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing money for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank or other Securities ½ per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free; on delivery up the same ½ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 20, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,

Bombay, 20th August 1864. E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND ... ... [illegible]

Head Office ... ... Delhi.
Manager ... ... J. C. PARRY, Esq.
Secretary ... ... H. F. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Bombay ... ... Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ... ... [illegible]
Allahabad ... ... [illegible]
Meerut ... ... [illegible]
Lucknow ... ... C. H. [illegible]
Jubbulpore ... ... [illegible]
London ... ... THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d.
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d.
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d.
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d.
On demand ... ... at 2s. 0d.
On Scotland and Ireland at 1s. 11¾d.

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Lahore and at any Branch of the Bank.

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes of short date, discounted.

Bills for and under £50 can only be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four and six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as it falls due half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the amounts to its owners without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or scrip a commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.

AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

Open to all Classes.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine months' ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off all or any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

[illegible] to be endorsed thus—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.
Bombay, 18th October 1864.

[illegible] will commence operations at the premises [illegible] on or about the 26th current.
W. B. THOMPSON,
[illegible], Bombay.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs, 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergère Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 do do ... 2s. 0¼d. "
Sight ... 2s. [illegible] "
On France months' sight ... frs. 2-61 cts.
3 do do ... 2-55 "
Sight ... 2-48 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 40,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are

prepared to accept risks on Dwellings and Ware-houses in Bombay and the Mofussil.

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—

Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company ... £135,000
Accumulated Fund ... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of ... 3,600,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq. | SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. | A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq. | LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq. | CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq. | JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRUCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be affected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras ... ... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ... ... Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ... ... Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai ... ... Messrs. DENT & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sheet Zinc—No. 8 7 by 3 at Rs. 18 per cent.
Do. No. 9 7 by 3 " 19 do.
Do. No. 10 7 by 3 " 20 do.
Corrugated Iron Roofing 6 by 2 3 by 24 }
7 by 2 2 by 24 } 17 do.
8 by 2 3 by 24 }

MUNGESH PANDOORANG.

No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, 27th Sept. 1864.

MR. J. NEUBERG, in announcing to his Constituents

and the Public his return to this country by last Overland Steamer, has much pleasure in intimating that he has resumed business, at his former premises, at Byculla, as General Importer of English and Foreign Goods. Thankful for the kind patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, he solicits a continuance of the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. N. hopes by the constant importation from the different countries of Europe of articles of the best quality, including the latest improvements and inventions, to meet the tastes and requirements of the public. He expects shortly per *Windsor Castle*, *Fair Leader*, *Walmer Castle*, and *Salamanca* a great variety of Goods selected personally by himself for this market while in Europe.

Mr. N. undertakes the execution of commissions for England, France, and Germany.

He has on hand at present a few very superior Oakwood Harmoniums, Wall Shades, in great variety, and an extensive stock of Europe Goglets, of new finish.

Mr. N.'s rule will be to charge the lowest prices for his goods compatible with a moderate profit to himself in order to ensure quick sales.

TERMS—*Cash.*

TO BOOK-BINDERS.

A Paper Cutting Machine and a Rolling Machine. Apply to Mr. J. NEUBERG, Byculla.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer

Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER FRERES

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and openfaced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most kinds ne workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LACQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 " T. Cloths.
1000 " Madapollams.
25 Casks Earthenware.
1 Case Meat Safes.

SALE OF CHINA MATTING.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an Invoice of 500 Bundles China Matting.

SALE OF WOOL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the first purchaser, Jumnadass Bhugwandass, by order of Nenraz Chellaram,—
25 Boras Wool.

SALE OF TUCKER'S LAMPS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Tucker's Lamps, consisting of Plated and Japanned Green Queen Reading Lamps, 8 to 12 light Plated Hanging Solar Lustres, 2 to 6 light ditto, Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, ditto Wall and Table Lamps, with Drops, Hemis here under Dishes, Chimnies, Cotton Wicks, Sofa Rugs, Table Covers, Ready made English Velvet Carpet, a large six-tune Musical Box, with flute.

The above are on view.

Bombay, 26th October 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

6 Sets of Plated Mounted Gig Harness complete.
29 Bales of Grey Damaged Shirtings, Madapollams and Long Cloths.
2 Bales of Damaged Mule Twist.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage Harness.
Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.
Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1864.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment, corrected to the 30th September 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Just Published.

TABLES of the Pay of the Medical Officers under the three Presidencies, as laid down in the Bengal G. G. O. No. 507, dated 20th June 1864, showing the results for broken periods in any month.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING & Co.

READING FOR TRAVELLERS.

THE following Cheap Novels are now procurable at the above Establishment.

Volumes at Rs. 1-8.

Ambition or the Prelate
Annie.
Anonyma.
Alice Leslie.
Arlington.
Angela.
Adventures of Mr. Wilderspin.
Buccaneer Chief.
Belle of the Village.
Bel Demonio.
Ballrow Travellers.
Cross Purposes.
Criminal Celebrities.
Cruise of the Daring.
Charles the Bold.
Captain Fancourt.
Cawth Maloney.
Duke's Motto.
Diary of a Physician.
Discipline.
Davenport Dunn; 2 Vols.
Darnley.
Dodd Family.
Eustace Conyers.
Emma De Lissau.
Evil Eye or the Black Spectre.
Falcom Family.
Fabian's Tower.
Gilbert Gurney.
Gentleman Jack.
Heckington.
Hinch Bridge.
Harry Lorrequer.
Handy Andy.
Improvisatore.
Journey of Life.
Jottings from my journal.
Julamerk.
Kate Hamilton.
Knight of Gwynne.
Left her Home.
Lizzie Leigh.
Life in Israel.
Lady Jane Grey.
Lowell Pastures.
Letters from Foster.
Lottery of Marriage.
Leonard Lindsay.
Mary Seaham.
Maretimo.
Morals of May Fair.
Man with Broken Ear.
Mary Stewart.
Modern Novelists of France.
Martyrs to circumstance.
Mont Blanc.
Old English Gentleman.
Pearl of the Andes.
Precepts and Practice.
Page of the Duke of Savoy.
Romance of Military Life.
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